

THE SOUTH DEVON IRON AND GENERAL MINING

Capital £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each
10s. per share to be paid on allotment; the remaining 10s., if required, to be paid as follows:

WILLIAM SARRL, Esq. (firm of Sarrl and Sons, Cornhill),
GEORGE ORD, Esq., Brixton Hill, Surrey.
LYNCH WHITE, Esq., Iron merchant, Upper Ground-street, London; and Clapham
WILLIAM SWINSON, Esq., Brixton Hill, Surrey.
SAMUEL BOUSFIELD, Esq., Clarges Place, Grosvenor, and Streatham Hill, Surrey.
WILLIAM HUGGINS, Esq., F.R.A.S., Upper Tulse Hill, Surrey.
 (With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London; the Branches of the Devon and
 Cornwall Bank.
BROKERS—Messrs. Carden and Whitehead, Royal Exchange-buildings, London.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Josiah Hugo Hitchins, Esq., Devon Great Consols, Tavistock.

OFFICES.—CITY BANK CHAMBERS, THREEDNEEDLE ST., E.C.4, LONDON.

WEST SNAILBEACH LEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Registered pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856 and 1857.
Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each.—5s. payable on allotment.

PROVINCIAL DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORNE, Esq., Hilderstone Hall, Staffordshire.
MAJOR HENRY FITZGERALD, Magarath House, Somerset.
Mr. HENRY GROVE, Cheshire, Staffordshire.
Mr. HENRY LANGLEY, Rakeway House, Cheshire, Staffordshire.
Mr. RICHARD PHILLIPS, The Hall Green, Tean, Staffordshire.
Mr. THOMAS WESTON, Tean, Staffordshire.
BANKERS—Messrs. Locke, Eytton, and Co., Old Bank, Shrewsbury.
SOLICITOR—J. J. Feale, Esq., Shrewsbury.
SECRETARY—W. D. Brunton.
REGISTERED OFFICES—10, RECENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.

In the county of Sarp, at a distance of 15 miles south-west of Shrobsbury, there is a district which has been for ages productive of lead ore. At the present time the principal mine at work is Snailbeck, which is yielding a large return to its proprietors. This mine occupies a position of about 1000 feet above the level of the sea, four miles west of Snailbeck, and lies in the direction of its lodes. It extends over more than 1000 acres, and commands a long run of the lodes. Harriam's lode is now producing about 1 ton of lead the fathom, and is set on tribute at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per ton of lead produced, which bears a value of about 45 pence. It may be anticipated from the continuation of the lodes from which this ore is being raised.

In and above the adit is a large lode, of from 5 to 10 ft. wide, of sulphate and carbonate

of barytes; the quality is very good, and will at all times ensure a market. A contract for 100,000 tons of barytes has been made, and the company are confident that they will leave a good profit. There is also some carbonate of barytes, which obtains at a price than the sulphate, and can readily be sold. About 10,000 tons of the sulphate are in sight, and may be estimated to be worth 3500*l*. after all costs of raising are defrayed. The company upon the mine all the buildings requisite for carrying on operations on a large scale.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained of the solicitor; and at the offices of the company, where may be seen specimens of the lead and barytes.

SIGFORD CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).
Capital £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each; 5s. to be paid on allotment.
Incorporated by Act 19 and 20 Vict. cap. 47, secs. 4 and 5, by which the liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of shares subscribed for.
The Directors to be chosen by the body of shareholders at their first general meeting.
SECRETARY—Mr. Charles Edwards.
OFFICES,—265, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This company is formed for the purpose of working a mineral property of a very valuable character, and which holds out great, if not certain, promises of success. The

The mine was commenced during a year of 1850, under the act of 1846 system, but the present proprietors have joined the underground system, and under the provisions of the Limited Liability Act, with sufficient capital to insure its full development; the present proprietors have had the company so registered, and now offer a portion of the shares to the public. The estate is in the parish of Hainton, in the county of Devon, and is situated on the south-west corner of the parish of Hainton, and is a freeholder for 21 years, from the 24th June, 1859, at a minimum rent of £16 per annum, and at a royalty of 1-18th.

The first discovery of the property being rich in minerals was made in the summer of 1850, by a party of miners, who, in exploring the ground, discovered a vein of about 3 feet wide, and in sinking upon this for about 8 feet, rich gossan and stones of

copper were broken, which, on being assayed, yielded from 16% to 20 per cent. of copper. This led to further trials, by sinking some small shafts on the lode; the results were very encouraging, and the lode was found to be a continuous one, extending through the whole of this length the lode has produced rich stores of copper ore, with the most beautiful gemmo, also very rich in copper. Indeed, a great part of the lode already opened up, although only a small part of it has been worked for the copper. The lode is not only rich in copper, but is more advantageous for an early development of the mine at the least possible cost. About 30 fms. from where the first trial shaft was sunk, the ground takes a sudden and almost precipitate fall of nearly 60 fathoms in depth. The lode is not only rich in copper, but is more advantageous for an early development of the mine at the least possible cost. About 30 fms. from where the first trial shaft was sunk, the ground takes a sudden and almost precipitate fall of nearly 60 fathoms in depth. The lode is not only rich in copper, but is more advantageous for an early development of the mine at the least possible cost. About 30 fms. from where the first trial shaft was sunk, the ground takes a sudden and almost precipitate fall of nearly 60 fathoms in depth. The lode is not only rich in copper, but is more advantageous for an early development of the mine at the least possible cost.

athons, it exhibits very valuable appearance, rich *grass* and *rocks* of ore being broken; thus this lode has been superficially tried, not only in length but in depth. Thus, it was found to be 18 ft. deep, and it went, and the length of the sett on the course of the lode is upwards of half a mile.

About 50 fms. to the north of this lode another lode of great promise has been discovered. It has been opened upon at the bottom of the hill, and it is there found to be 18 ft. deep, and it went, and the length of the sett on the course of the lode is upwards of half a mile. This lode can be worked by means of an *adit* level, as a few *athons* driving will give a back over head of upwards of 30 fms.

In the month of March last a rich tin lode was cut in the adjoining sett, being the property of the same owner.

is now being raised. This lode has since been opened on in the Sigford sett, and found to be of equal, if not of greater, value; indeed, all practical men who have viewed them, properly speak of this discovery as one of the highest importance and value, a modernisation of the old adage that is required to render this lode beyond doubt a most remunerative portion of the mine.

In the reports and prospectuses lately published by the Great Central Mining Company of Devon considerable stress is laid on the fact of its adjoining the Sigford Mine, and it is pointed out that the latter is a most important discovery.

Many other lodes besides those above referred to, both parallel and cross-course, are known to exist in the sett, and will at once be opened on, the highly mineralised state of the country being a most favourable indication of the existence of such lodes.

To give such shareholders as may desire an opportunity of being on the direction, it is thought preferable to defer appointing a board until the first general meeting, which will be called at the earliest period practicable.

It is further proposed that the capital only will be required to fully develop the mine, and bring it into a remunerative state. Though £10,000 is given as the nominal capital of the company, in all probability a large portion of it will never be required to be called up. This is owing to the facilities offered by the ground for the working of the mine, and the fact that the capital required to develop the mine will be small. Machinery will not be required. Such part of the capital only will be called up as im-

Reports on the mine by Captain Silius Evans, and other practitioners of respectability and character, accompany the prospectus.

Applications for shares must be made to the secretary, at the offices of the mine, from whom every information can be obtained.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE & TABLE CUTLERY.

—MAPPIN BROTHERS (Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen) are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Showrooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, BAUDOC, contain by far the LARGEST and FINEST ASSORTMENT of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the Kingdom. The London Office is open daily from 10 to 6 o'clock, and the Sheffield Office from 10 to 5 o'clock.

	Transmitted direct to their manufactory.				QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD			
	Fiddle Pat.		Double Thread.		King's Pat.		Lilly Pat.	
12 Table Forks, best quality.....	£ 1	16 0	£ 2	14 0	£ 3	0 0	£ 2	0 0
12 Table Spoons, best quality.....	1 16 0		2 14 0		3 0 0		2 12 0	
12 Desert Forks, best quality.....	1 7 0		2 0 0		2 4 0		2 12 0	
12 Desert Spoons, best quality.....	1 7 0		2 0 0		2 4 0		2 12 0	
12 Tea Spoons, best quality.....	1 16 0		1 4 0		7 0 0		2 12 0	
12 Gravy Spoons, best quality.....	1 8 0		1 10 0		1 11 0		1 13 0	
1 Gravy Spoon, best quality.....	0 7 0		0 10 0		0 11 0		0 13 0	
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls), best qu.	0 6 8		0 10 0		0 12 0		0 14 0	

[illegible]

	Orl. qual.	Medium qual.	Best qual.
Half Size Tea and Coffee Service, \$9 10s.	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0
Half Dozen Full Size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	7 6 0	11 11 0	15 11 0
One Pair Extra Sized ditto	8 6 0	12 6 0	16 6 0
One Pair Bone Carvers	8 6 0	11 11 0	15 11 0
One Steel for Sharpening	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service	\$4 16 0	\$6 18 6	\$9 16 0

Medium & Extra tables will maintain their quality & durability at all times.

blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure ivory handles, which do not come loose in hot water, and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the ivory handles.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 69, King William-street, City, London;
Manufacturers, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

and able to be so, and are, like all others, much improved in standing by being connected with mining pursuits.—*July 5.* GEO. HENWOOD.

UNDERGROUND MINING MACHINERY

Sir,—Great credit is due to "Cornish Practical" for bringing forward a subject which has been too long neglected—Underground Mining Machinery. I have no doubt there are many of your readers who entertain similar views to your correspondents, "Cornish Practical" and "Mine Agent" (South Wales), on mining machinery; and to repeat the words of the latter, "I cannot imagine how in these days of improvement any engineer, or pitman, could for a moment dream of breaking even the slightest angle in a way so contrary to the laws of motion." A circumstance I met with about 12 months ago relative to this question greatly surprised me, and I have no doubt its details will surprise many others who have no extraordinary pretensions as mining engineers.

I was a shareholder in a valuable mine, where there was a powerful engine about to be erected, and attended a meeting of the adventurers, where the subject was discussed. The engine-shaft intersected the lode about 40 fms. below surface, and from the survey made for the shaft I discovered the underlie below that point to be about 4 ft. 2 in. in a fm. I made enquiries how it was intended to break that angle, and was told by the engineer with a single-limb hold-back bob, between 16 and 17 ft. long. I replied that with 10-ft. stroke in the shaft, the angle could not be broken with that underlie (4 fm. 2 in. in the fm.) with any single-limb hold-back bob of that length, and condemned the principle altogether, as, with "Cornish Practical," I consider them inconsistent with true mechanical principles; but to my surprise I found that the engine was supported by the manager of the mine, and the latter referred me to a hold-back that had been at work for the last 30 years in another mine where he was manager. Also a second and third hold-back bob in as many different mines were referred to, where they answered (to use his own words) admirably; in fact, could not be surpassed by anything. Such authorities were sufficient guarantees to the adventurers (amongst whom present were several mining captains), who expressed themselves satisfied with the remarks from their agents, particularly as the engineer promised to send a model of the single-limb hold-back to the mine for inspection. On my next visit to the mine I was favoured with a sight of that interesting piece of mechanism, and took its dimensions (which, perhaps, was not very satisfactory, as I had condemned it beforehand), and still retain it as an engineering curiosity. It is needless to remark the great saving that might be effected by more careful attention to the erection of underground machinery generally, not only in the consumption of coal, tallow, oil, &c., but the prevention of lets and hindrances to general mining operations.

WILLIAM UREN.

THE "MALACHITE NUGGET," SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SIR,—Since your two last notices of the large nugget of malachite from South Australia, at the North Rhine office, I have amused myself by analysing some portions of the said nugget, and find that the brown mass enveloping the nugget contains, per qualitative analyses, the following substances:—Iron, copper, and a trace of antimony, and actually contains 58½ per cent. of silica; the copper held in it is over 8 per cent., and the iron about 15 per cent.; other matters held in it I did not follow up, but they are alumina, &c. The green portion effervesces with acid; it, therefore, contains carbonic acid, and is consequently a proof of its being a *true malachite*, in the common acceptance of that word, which means the green of the marsh mallow, and used to designate green carbonate of copper. This specimen contains an average of 59 per cent. of copper.

Kensington, July 8. — J. H. CLEMENT.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Sir,—Notwithstanding the strong opinions pronounced in your influential leaders on the Australian Mail Service, I trust to your impartiality to allow a word from the other side to be edged in. Whatever may be said of the other four routes of the Indian Ocean, certainly the last selection does not seem to answer. The first mail (*Salsette*) was 28 hours late at Suez, having been laid-to in one of the hurricanes off the Mauritius for 24 hours; the next mail broke down; the third was several days late; and we have now another failure, as the Marseilles telegraph was due on the 2d. It may be as well to have this question more fully discussed, in anticipation of the committee announced by Mr. Gladstone, and with this view I forward you a report on the present route *via* Suez, which has been laid before the directors of one of the parties applying for the new contract by the westward route. Several incorrect versions relative to the competing tenders having been circulated, it may interest you to have a correct statement:—

1. The Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company, whose shareholders very nearly refused their approval for this purpose.

² The Atlantic Royal Mail Company, headed by Mr. John O. Lever

3. The well-known John Rodney Croskey, lately connected with the European and American (the old General Screw) Company, of whom least said soonest mended.

4. A company called the Australo-Pacific Company, with which Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Brassey were said to be connected, but on inquiry I find that the company, having taken up with a new love, the Mersey, have gone off from the old. Sir Morton Peto never was interested but indirectly, as having a considerable stake in the Victoria Docks; and Mr. Brassey naturally ceased to be connected with that company when it was handed over to the Liverpool parties.

5. Mr. Sheriff Pearson, of Hull, who is said to have made a good Yorkshire bargain with the Intercolonial (Australian) Company, alleged to be up for sale to any of the new parties who choose to buy a Yankee bargain and failing to make terms, friend Zachariah is up to buy it himself.

6. Mr. Joseph Cunard, of Arthur-street, London-bridge, by many supposed to be related to, and acting with, the renowned Sir Samuel of the ilk; but I have some grounds for supposing that Sir Samuel never had the slightest idea of tendering, although some of our colonial wiseacres fondly hoped to see him in the van of the contending rivals. P. P.

In considering the thorough regularity or irregularity of the postal line by way of the Mauritius, as competing with the projected Panama route, the first point to be considered is the circumstance of weather. It was an expedient of great importance to the Peninsular and Oriental Company to adopt this plan, because for the conveyance of mails from Aden to the Mauritius the amount of subsidy allowed would never pay the risk and expense of the service, even were the route direct. During the months of December, January, and February, and occasionally during other seasons, Therefore it was a necessity for that company to devotoin on to the line some additional subvention which would pay for the employment of a class of ships adequate to face the hurricane months on that side of the Indian Ocean. The adoption of their plan for the Australian mail offered that desideratum, for with the subsidies of the Indian and Mauritius Governments, the cost of the voyage of the bag the Mauritius, at the rate of 185,000*fr.* gave them about 27*fr.* a running mile for the passage between the Mauritius and Australian ports, and hence the illusion, which has misled the authorities to forego other eastern lines of more practical utility. But, apart from this special interest of the contracting company, who rejecting, as they boast in their annual report, the consideration of cumulative penalties, can afford to take in that way the risk of prolonged delays, we have a more real and substantial consideration, the fact that in the case of the Mauritius the routes from Aden or Gallat direct to Swan River, or from Singapore, whether by the eastern or western Straits, the course selected is the worst of the Indian routes, not only as being the longest, but as liable to the most disadvantageous circumstances of navigation. We have on one side the hurricane months before mentioned of December, January, and February, and, on the other, off Cape Leuwin, the equally disastrous gales of July and August, in September, the fact that in that belt of the sea between the Mauritius and Australia there is already heavy traffic on the outward passage; and, lastly, the occurrence of uncertain cyclones of fearful violence.

Great stress has been laid on the arrival of the *Salsette*, only 28 hours behind time in Suez, but, in our opinion, that is premonitory of the disappointment that will follow. It is our firm conviction that 12 months' experiment will enforce the necessity of abandoning the line to adopt the old communication via Singapore. The *Salsette* started on her voyage west season after season, but she was blown back to Louis, carrying salt and stiff breezes with her the whole way, and arriving off the Mauritius under favour of the winds from E.N.E. to S.E.E., which prevail in February and March. It is stated that she was caught in a cyclone, and laid-to for 24 hours; but from thence to Aden she took with her a fair wind at S.E., which often commences in March, and we have no doubt she made the most of her passage to Suez under favourable circumstances. On the return she was the victim of her own error, and she will have to be blown back to the wind of the back, unless she were to risk to the southward to about 35° south, catch the south-west wind of that latitude, a course not to be thought of for a full-powered steamer.

So far as our judgment can be formed on the experience of all who have navigated the seas, we anticipate that the result of this experiment will be as follows:—From April, June, and from Oct. to Nov., the passage from Australia to Suez will on the average be 28 days, and from Nov. to April, 25 days. When men mean to sell their lives for nothing in the world will be attended by the same risks as navigation. Irregularity would be as nothing to the loss of passengers, mails, and specie. The ships known and supposed to have foundered in the hurricanes of the Indian Ocean are too numerous to admit of doubt, and there are comparatively few vessels trading regularly to those seas that have not some big entry of being more or less disabled when caught in the gales to which were

THE MINING MARKET.

Although the *Shan List*, of the *Mining Journal*, invariably published in honest faith, it cannot, I maintain, be implicitly relied on; but still it does not, along with the advertisements of the different brokers which from week to week appear in it, furnish a really a pretty fair criterion of what *bona fide* business is doing, and at what terms; and, also what stock is *not*, although quoted in the list, dealt in on the market. Nothing more ingenuous could be desired than some of the mining agents' advertisements. Again and again, until the desired effect has been produced, one party has been cautioning his numerous friends, and mining adventurers generally, not to buy dividend stock at the quoted prices, but to attend his Auction Mart, and compete for the shares, of which a list is given; and nothing would *seem* more fair than sales by public auction—indeed, among brokers knowing all about the stock offered for sale it must be the most reliable source of dealing. But, on the other hand, with a view to the same purposes in view, boldly invites all capitalists, not excepting *Franch* (who publicly acknowledges the same circle), to deeply invest in "Cornish and Devon mining enterprise," and particularly in the "Bulbin and Baskin" set group of copper mines, "and no bad district either. Others, again, do, no doubt, flourish as honest lists, with prices, and embracing a great variety of stock, as the most trustworthy sworn brokers could give; whilst another party of great experience, but who cannot, however, solve the problem as to the influence of the war in Italy upon the Stock Exchange, but who has the happy faculty of finding "sermons in stones and good in everything," rides his hobby-horse free and easy, in patent leather boots, over an extensive range of mining country, all the while affording ample food for reflection, and not difficult of digestion. Benignant old gentleman! may his soul rest in peace! And last, though not least of all, another party simply tells the world where mining business is transacted. And, if to show, as it certainly does, that there is some common honesty to be found in the mining world, and that the efforts of one party to their business attempt to uphold the quotations of East Wheel Russell, but on the contrary, to show that collusion exists *per contra*, represent that it is fast sinking into its proper position as a mine worth anything, a large outlay, with the prospect of paying working costs indefinitely deferred, and thereby proving the soundness of what Mr. James Crofts remarked in December last, something almost incredible, and which gave rise to your "Casar Borgian" leading article.—*i. e.*, that while Holmbush Mine, divided into 5000 shares, was only of the marketable value of 11. per share upon an outlay of above 1800*l.*, and a nett profit upon that outlay of 400*l.* on two months' workings, yet East Wheel Russell, with very doubtful prospects of paying costs, as is confirmed by the proceedings of their last general meet-

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

WHEAL RUSSELL, AND ITS ASPERSERS

it maintains its full size, is easy to work, and is of the most congenial and ore-bearing character. The elvan course, the great productive agent of the mine, is approached nearer the lode as they drive east—a feature most important, as the proximity of the elvan has always indicated ore in the higher levels. With the fact of 40 fathoms of lengthways overhead, proved by a winze to the depth of 9 fms, he must be a man little withal indeed who expects the extension of this great deposit to the level below the present bottom of the mine; a few more fms. of lengthways he would carry it still further east than the present 88 fm. level is yet driven. To the lode in the 100 cross-cut, from Homersham's shaft, is now reached, and if cut ere, why, appearances fully warrant, the mine will have an increased value, as it will prove a deposit of nearly 40 fms. of ore ground, which can be laid open in a very short space of time. Moreover, the 66 east will shortly be extended under the rich gossan, the discovery of which is a real and no doubt has caused so much excitement, a fact which, in my conclusion, I believe that no mine holds so much extraordinary promise of great result as the East Wheal Russell.—July 7. — PERSERVANCE

SIR.—The accompanying letter from the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Ecuador has been received by the Ecuador Land Company, and as its favourable contents be read with great interest by many, I beg to hand it to you for publication. It definitely removes the apprehensions entertained by some that the Government and people of Ecuador were looking with jealousy and indifference on the proceedings of the company.

H. SCHIRGEE, Secy.

THE ESGAIR-V. MWTYN MINING COMPANY.—Mr. J. B. Higgs, the principal manager of this company, has published a pamphlet, to explain the causes of the unfortunate predicament in which he is placed—an attachment having been laid against him from the Court of Chancery for alleged "contempt;" and also to inform shareholders of "some circumstances which are either unknown or have been apprehended." As the affairs of the company have been often referred to in the *Journal*, and may be expected to form the subject of early comment, we must, in fairness to Higgs, state that the testimony received from the gentleman recently deputed by shareholders in Liverpool to investigate the circumstances of the company, and causes of its failure, has been conveyed to him in the following terms:—"With respect to the result of my investigations, and their bearing upon you (as I have stated to have come in contact with), I conceive that the insinuations employed against you unjust, and, unless followed up by definite charges, are mean and unworthy. They are of a general character, which I understand as meaning,—to fix the failure on any one of themselves. The title of the pamphlet affords an instructive history of the progress of an unfortunate scheme, and represent a series of dealings, of a character fully warranted by the company, as constituted, could hardly have been expected by any reasonable persons to result otherwise than in failure and confusion. Lawyers and jobbers fearful odds when opposed to fair dealing. The mine is of undoubted value, but has failed by bad management, where and by whom the shareholders should enquire."

THE HOWSACH COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).—In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Wednesday, a petition was presented by Messrs. Poole, Johnson, and Co., claiming for a winding-up order in the case of this company. The petitioners were Mr. James Teague, a M.D., of Haglar House, Gloucestershire, and Mr. James Knight St. John, solicitor, of Newham. From the allegations in the petition it appears that the company was incorporated on Jan. 15, 1858, for the purpose of leasing and working coal collieries in the Forest of Dean, with the stone and coal belonging thereto. The nominal capital of the company was 12,000*l.*, in 24 shares of 50*l.* each. The company, however, was unable to raise the requisite amount of capital, could not obtain a lease, and was unable to carry out its objects, on this ground the winding-up order was prayed. A day was appointed for the hearing.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending July 12, 1902.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

VALE OF TOWY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Threemiddle-street, on Thursday, Mr. T. FIELD in the chair.

Mr. T. FIELD, Jun. (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£ 27 18 0
Ores sold	2219 7 11 = £2247 5 11
Mine cost, Feb., March, and April	£1499 2 2
Dues	180 4 0
Sundries	49 17 8
Merchants' bills	280 4 8 = 3009 8 6

Leaving credit balance.....£237 17 5

The following report was then read:—
July 6.—The engine-shaft has been sunk 4 fms. 0 ft. 10 in., making altogether about 8 fms. below the 70. We are now in a position to continue the sinking on the course of the east lode, which is from 2 feet to 3 feet wide, composed of barites, manganese, and lead ore, saving work. We believe we are on the eve of a very important change in this, the bottom of the mine, and are not a little sanguine as to future results. The 70, north of the above shaft, has been driven 15 fms. 2 feet on a lode varying from 1½ to 3½ feet wide, unproductive; this level is suspended. In the 70, south of the great cross-course, we have driven 15 fms. 4 feet 3 in., the lode averaging 4 feet wide, producing occasionally splendid lumps of lead ore; lode in present end 3½ feet wide, yielding 12 cwt. per fm. The 60 has been driven north of said shaft 6 fms. 5 ft., the lode unproductive; this level is communicated to Bonville's shaft. The 60 has been driven south of Field's shaft 24 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., on a lode varying from 3½ to 5 ft. wide, tribute ground; the lode in the present end is 3 feet wide, not to value. There is a good run of ground before this end, and we calculate upon reaching it in about 10 or 15 fms. driving. The 50 driven south of said shaft 12 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., lode averaging 2½ ft. wide, worth 6 cwt. lead ore per fm., composed of slate, gossan, blende, and copper ore, not to value. In the rise in the 40 level against Nant shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, good saving work for lead ore. In Nant shaft, sinking below the 30, the lode is 18 in. wide, ore. We hope to effect a communication here by the middle of next week. Bonville's shaft has been sunk below the 60, 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., on a lode from 4 to 5 feet wide, worth 16 cwt. of lead ore per fm., the lode in the present bottom of similar size and character. In the 60, south of this shaft, we have driven 7 fms. 0 ft. 6 in., through a lode 4 ft. wide, worth 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; this level is north of the shaft 6 fms. 0 ft. 10 in., the lode averaging 4 feet wide, varying from 14 cwt. to 1 ton of lead ore per fm., the lode in present end is 3 ft. wide, worth 10 cwt. per fm. In the slopes in back of the said level, north of No. 1 winze, the lode is 4 feet wide, yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fathom; the same remarks apply to the slopes south of the winze. In the slopes in back of this level south of the shaft, the lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fm. We have ten trenches being worked by 26 men, at tributes varying from 45s. to 120s. per ton of ore, and consider all are getting fair wages. We hope to increase our tribute staff in the course of a month or two, when the returns are likely to increase in consequence. In the past three months we have opened ground as follows:—Levels on course of lode, 89 fm. 0 ft. 11 in.; shafts, winzes, 7 fms. 3 ft. 4 in.; winzes and risings, 36 fms. 3 ft. 1 in.; stoppings, 12 fms. 5 ft. 9 in.; cross-cuts, 2 fms. 4 ft.—total, 148 fms. 5 ft., exclusive of cutting shaft and winze-plate, &c. Persons employed as follows:—Tutworkmen underground, 60; tributers, 20; engine-men, 5; kilble fillers and landers, 6; smiths, carpenters, 4; boys and girls on dressing-floors, 36; dresser, pit, and timberman, 3; surface labourers, 6; agents, 3—total, 151, exclusive of carriers of lead, coal, &c.—A. WATERS, S. HARPER, T. HARVEY.

The CHAIRMAN said he had nothing to introduce to the notice of the meeting further than that contained in the report. He was, however, prepared, and would be glad, to answer any enquiries with regard to that report, but he thought it was in itself so explanatory that enquiries would be obviated. The prospects had improved. The returns, when compared with the expenditure, had considerably improved. The number of tributers was about to be increased, which would, of course, increase their returns. It might, therefore, be safely estimated that their returns would be increased at a comparatively small advance of costs. He thought the next sampling would be about 60 tons; and there were considerable reserves in the south ground. It was, however, difficult to calculate the value; but there could be no doubt that it was somewhat considerable, particularly in the southern part of the mine. If reserves in a mine were calculated, it was essential to reckon the amount of money required to take them away. It was necessary to draw the attention of the meeting to the fact that a considerable improvement had taken place in the 70, of which mention was made in the report just read.

The report was then unanimously received, and the accounts passed and allowed.

Mr. HARRIS proposed a vote of thanks to the committee, for their zeal and ability in conducting the affairs of the mine, which, being duly seconded, was carried *acem. con.*

The CHAIRMAN, on behalf of the committee, thanked the meeting for the continued confidence reposed in them; and the meeting could rest assured that the committee would do all they possibly could to render the mine as remunerative as the circumstances of the case would admit.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Wednesday, Mr. M. POTW in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The committee's report was as follows:—

It is again the duty of your committee to report the progress of the mines. Since the last meeting the engine-shaft has been sunk 5 fathoms below the 52, and it is considered in sinking the shaft deeper that the junction of the engine and south lodes will be reached, which is a feature of great interest, and according to such occurrences generally a good result may be expected; it will be reached in about four months. The south lode in the 42 cross-cut has been intersected, and though not a course of ore it is a strong lode, and of great promise, being very highly mineralised, and such as may be expected to give good results when properly opened. The 32 cross-cut has been driven 9 fathoms, and from the underlie of the engine and south lodes we may expect to cut the ore at this point at any hour. The lode in the 32 has improved, and is now producing some good copper ore. From the number of lodes converging westward, and with a view of ventilating and discharging the ore and deads from the mines with greater facility, a new shaft has been commenced from the surface, and is sunk 12 fathoms. This point is being forced on with all dispatch, being an object of great importance in the development of the mines. In accordance with the wants of the mines, and the decision of the last meeting, your committee have bought a steam-whim and crusher, which have been obtained on terms most advantageous to the company; it being a powerful and strong-made engine, with crushing and winding machinery attached, and equal to the wants of the mines for a long period.

All proceedings in the Court of Chancery have been stayed, all parties having agreed to submit the matters in dispute to a reference. Since that time the basis for arbitration has been drawn, and has been submitted to counsel on either side, who have agreed thereto; in the meantime they are engaged in settling some details, after which it will be complete for the arbitrator.

Through the kindness of the 42 to the 32, the great quantity of water raised from the bottom of the 32, we cannot not fail to be the ore expected, therefore the quantity sold is not so great as estimated at the last meeting; but it is in the mines, and it is hoped that more will be sold in the coming quarter. The total cost of the mines, including the engine, for the next three months will be about 1600l., and the probable amount of assets to meet this charge is 450l. 1s. 7d., leaving a deficiency of 1277l. 18s. 6d. It is hoped that the sales of ores in the future will materially increase. The mines, from the report received this day, have several good features therein—the probability of a part of the lode being south of the 42, and the improvement in the 32, coupled with the winze now within 20 fms. of the junction of lodes gone down in the 32. The south lode in the 42 east is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of blende per fathom, and producing good stones of copper ore. From the west end in this level we are driving south, to prove if any of the lode is in that direction. Much water is flowing from the present end, which indicates that a branch, or part of the lode, remains to be cut. We hope to communicate the rise in the back of the level with the winze now sinking below the 32 this month, when we shall have good ventilation in the 42, and be then in a position to work this ground to the best advantage. We have suspended driving the 32 and west, on the lode, for a short time, until the communication is effected, after which we shall force it on with all speed. The slopes in the back of this level are looking better, and are now worth 2½ tons of copper ore per fm. This being whole to surface, I think we shall meet with some good deposits of copper ore about this point. To carry out these operations, we have 50 underground men employed, and, when properly laid on, I have every reason to think that we shall have a mine of great promise. The new whim-shaft is being forced on with all speed, and the steam-whim house will soon be ready for the erection of the engine; when completed we shall be in a good position for drawing the stuff, and shall be able to develop the mines with greater dispatch. The labour cost is on an average 220l. per month, and every effort shall be made in raising mineral to meet the same.—G. REYNOLDS.

The agent's report was as follows:—

July 5.—The engine-shaft is now down 4 fms. 5 ft. below the 52; the appearance of the kilias is good. The 52 cross-cut is extended south about 9 fms.; the kilias at this point is much the same as in the shaft; a little water is flowing from the end, but no appearance of any lode as yet; I look forward to its being cut daily. This cross-cut should be extended to cut the new south lode, which is a very important point, and should be arrived at with all speed; from its appearance near the surface, I believe that when cut at this depth (70 fms.) it will be found very productive. The engine lode in the 42 west is improving; this end is now within 20 fms. of the junction of lodes gone down in the 32. The south lode in the 42 east is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of blende per fathom, and producing good stones of copper ore. From the west end in this level we are driving south, to prove if any of the lode is in that direction. Much water is flowing from the present end, which indicates that a branch, or part of the lode, remains to be cut. We hope to communicate the rise in the back of the level with the winze now sinking below the 32 this month, when we shall have good ventilation in the 42, and be then in a position to work this ground to the best advantage. We have suspended driving the 32 and west, on the lode, for a short time, until the communication is effected, after which we shall force it on with all speed. The slopes in the back of this level are looking better, and are now worth 2½ tons of copper ore per fm. This being whole to surface, I think we shall meet with some good deposits of copper ore about this point. To carry out these operations, we have 50 underground men employed, and, when properly laid on, I have every reason to think that we shall have a mine of great promise. The new whim-shaft is being forced on with all speed, and the steam-whim house will soon be ready for the erection of the engine; when completed we shall be in a good position for drawing the stuff, and shall be able to develop the mines with greater dispatch. The labour cost is on an average 220l. per month, and every effort shall be made in raising mineral to meet the same.—G. REYNOLDS.

The cash account from January to June showed—

Capital	£1963 6 9
Trust	23 10 10
Copper ores	12 12 10
Loans	17 7 1 = £2315 17 6
Balance last audit	£ 124 12 6
Mine cost	1277 7 7
Merchants' bills	574 2 2
Sundries	185 15 9
Loans (repayment)	155 11 3 = 2297 9 3

Balance (credit).....£ 18 8 3

The balance of assets over liabilities was 102l. 1s. 7d. The estimate to provide for the next three months, taking into account the engine, was 1277l. 18s. 6d.

The SECRETARY said that, since the last meeting, they had cut the lode in the 42, which, to all appearances, would not be so productive as in the 32. The indications, however, favoured the idea that there was another part of the lode to the south; they were driving a shaft from the present end, where a great deal of water was flowing, and which they might reasonably expect to cut the lode every day. In May he was underground, when he saw the lode in the 42, and he could not help expressing his opinion that it was as fine a lode as he had ever seen, being of a good appearance, highly mineralised, but not at present rich in copper; such a lode, however, as would give great results in depth. As they had, also, found three or four lodes going westward, they had decided on commencing a new shaft, and to sink on the course of the north underlayer, they had engaged Capt. Pascoe, of South France, to inspect their mine, and to advise as

to the best place for sinking the shaft, which was a very important point, and he (the secretary) was glad to say that Capt. Pascoe had entirely approved of what was being done, and had given a very high opinion of the new south lode, and of the general prospects of the mine. The new shaft was down about 12 fms., and was sinking down to the 32, which was really 42 fathoms from surface. It was expected they would be able in a very short period to put the men to rise. With regard to the engine, he might say that, in accordance with the decision of the meeting, they had advertised, and several tenders had been submitted for engines of various sizes, from 20-in. to 24-in. cylinders. Through extraordinary circumstances, however, they had succeeded in purchasing a 24-in. cylinder engine, with 9-foot stroke, 10-ton boiler, all the attachments complete, and the engine perfectly new, for the same price as would have been given for a 20-in. engine had been purchased by another company and partly erected, when the mine was unexpectedly stopped, the deposit money being forfeited. Steps had been taken to build an engine-house, to erect the engine, and they had contracted to have the engine erected and set to work, with winding and crushing gear and everything complete, for 800l. The house was nearly ready to receive the engine, and he thought in two months it would be in operation. The larger amount of the stuff would be brought through the new shaft, and the great cross-course being to the west, these works inclined in that direction. The mode of conducting operations at the mine was all that could be desired; there was a very good system for receiving materials, and also a good check system for the men's accounts. Everything seemed to be in an excellent position, and the people in the county entertained a very high opinion of the mine; and there could be no doubt that it would eventually prove lastingly remunerative.

The reports and accounts were unanimously received, passed, and allowed. Mr. BURY, the company's solicitor, referring to the arbitration, stated that Mr. Greville (Mr. Tredinnick's solicitor) had approved of the alterations made in the draft of Messrs. Hoppe and Boyle, but the alterations they had since made had been submitted to counsel, in order that time might be saved.

The committee were re-elected, and Mr. Davidson appointed auditor. The SECRETARY considered the prospects of their mine were very good, and there was every reason to believe that they would sell more than 3000 tons of ore, which was the sum estimated in the accounts. There was an improved appearance in the 32, and they were of opinion that the ore part of the lode was south in the 42; there was a general opinion that the productive part of the lode was south.

A call of 2l. per share was made, payable on July 25, with rebate of 5 per cent. if paid before that day.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

BULLER AND BASSET MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Wednesday, Mr. R. DUKES in the chair.

Mr. W. CHARLES (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The report of the committee was read, as follows:—

Your committee have the pleasure of reporting the progress made in the works, and in your affairs generally, since the last meeting. Before going into matters of detail your committee would beg to observe that this meeting would have been called earlier but for their desire to reduce the trust as much as possible, and having funds for the work, the latter being confined chiefly to the sinking of the shaft, there was no particular change to report, as the requisite depth had not been obtained there, according to analogy, we must expect deposits of copper ore.—The Mines: Since the last meeting the shaft has been sunk about 16 fms.; the lode in the bottom of the shaft has improved very much when compared with its character at that time; it is 7 ft. in width, and is composed of quartz, fluor-spar, prisms, and is interspersed with rich copper ore throughout, giving every indication of becoming a productive lode at no distant day. These mines are now considered by those practically acquainted with the subject to be of great promise, and are expected ere long to rank with their productive neighbours in this celebrated district.—The Trust: Your committee are pleased to be able to report that the trust is being worked out satisfactorily, and it is considered, from negotiations now in progress, that the balance will be paid on an early day. The amount placed in the trust was 3057l. 5s. 8d., received on account thereof 1839l. 12s. 10d., and the balance of 1197l. 12s. 10d., as before stated, will soon be paid. Great credit is due to Mr. Tredinnick for the energy and indomitable perseverance he has displayed in satisfying the trust. The assets are 1451l. 1s. 8d., and the debts are 218l. 6s., leaving a balance of 1234l. 15s. 8d. in favour of the mine. Your committee, therefore, have the pleasure of announcing that no call will be necessary. It is hoped, from the indications presented by the lode in the bottom of the shaft, that your committee will soon have the pleasure of reporting that the mines have become productive, and that you will have a valuable property as a reward for your perseverance.

The agent's report was as follows:—

June 5.—It is gratifying to me to be able to report so favourably on the improvement and general prospects of the lode below the 65. The shaft is now down 10 fms. 4 ft. below that level; the lode is from 6 to 7 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar of the highest character, mixed throughout with rich ore and mud, and of the same appearance as the specimen laid before you. We are pushing on the shaft with all speed by nine men and three boys to reach the 80 ft. level as soon as possible, where we must cut a plat and fix a 10-inch plank-lift, prior to laying open the lode east and west. And looking at the general improvement in the ground, I would recommend a cross-cut to be driven at this level to cut the south lode, which, in my opinion, will prove productive, judging from its promising appearance at a shallower depth. The lode going east in the 65 is 3 ft. wide, impregnated with copper ore and mud. We would recommend to drive this level to or near the great cross-course, which has not been proved in this locality. Until we commence further operations in the 80 the labour cost will be about 110l. per month, but from the improved prospects which we have before us in the stratification, &c., I have every reason to think that before long we shall lay open a profitable mine.—G. REYNOLDS.

The cash account from January to June showed:—

Capital	£1014 15 0
Trust	1734 12 10
Loans	146 5 0
Advances	25 16 6 = £2971 8 9
Mine costs	£1487 14 11
Merchants' bills	1042 19 10
Sundries	277 10 2
Dues	30 0 0
Loans (repayment)	114 15 0 = 2952 19 11

Balance, credit.....£ 18 8 10

The balance of assets over liabilities was 1234l. 15s. 8d.

The SECRETARY was happy to say that the prospects of the mine were most encouraging, and the report was exceedingly satisfactory. Their affairs were in a good position, there being a balance of 1234l. in favour of the mine, so that even with an increased expenditure of 30l. per month there were sufficient funds in hand to carry on the mine for some time to come. Their property was looking well, and their position was satisfactory; but he should be glad if the meeting on that occasion would appoint one or two auditors to examine the accounts, as such a course would remove much anxiety which was now necessarily entailed, and, at the same time, be more satisfactory to himself and the shareholders generally. As regarded the time of holding meetings, that was entirely in the hands of the meeting. The reason that so long a period had elapsed since the last meeting had, he thought, been satisfactorily explained in the committee's report. That cause, however, was removed, the trust having been cleared up, and the claim on the trust was now being dealt with in the best possible way, on account of which 1859l. had been recovered, and he had no doubt the balance would shortly be received.

The report and accounts were then unanimously received, passed, and allowed.

The SECRETARY stated that one of the company's rules was that meetings should be held on the mine once in two months. The committee had prepared a resolution abrogating that rule, and empowering them to convene the meetings either at the company's offices or on the mine. It would be far more satisfactory for the shareholders to specify the time when they would wish the meetings to be held.

Mr. BILL, enquired if it were proposed for a general meeting to deal with that matter?

The SECRETARY thought a general meeting could make any change in the rules with regard to an alteration of meetings—that was indeed general business.

It was then unanimously resolved that all meetings shall be held on the mine, or at the offices of the committee, and that general meetings shall be held quarterly, on the second Thursday in Jan., April, July, and Oct. This resolution is subject to the approval of the next special general meeting.

Mr. BILL thought they could not expect gentlemen to give their time to the business of the shareholders without some remuneration for their services.

The SECRETARY said the committee had gone through an immense amount of anxiety and trouble in extricating the undertaking from the difficulties into which it was immersed, and had very kindly acted without any remuneration.

Mr. POORE had no doubt that, as soon as the mine became productive, the shareholders would consider it their first duty to offer the committee a remuneration for their services.

Mr. BILL thought that contingent liberality was not much to rely upon. The shareholders must not forget that their affairs are properly conducted, and that the concern must go on, whether the mine was productive or otherwise. He would, therefore, give notice that he was acting to the best interest of the shareholders.

The committee were then re-elected, and it was resolved that the remuneration to be given to them for their services be taken into consideration at the next meeting.

Mr. Davidson was appointed auditor.

Mr. HALL suggested that every one on the committee should be a shareholder to a certain amount.

Mr. POORE thought if that arrangement would cause any alteration in the present committee the suggestion should not be pressed, for he had that confidence in them that he was sure that they were acting to the best interest of the shareholders.

Mr. BILL thought as the committee for the next three months had been already elected the subject should be deferred until the election of another committee.

A vote of thanks having been unanimously accorded, the proceedings terminated.

COLONIAL BANK.

The half-yearly ordinary meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Wednesday, Mr. MARRYAT in the chair.

The report congratulated the proprietors on the favourable position of their affairs. The statement of the accounts at the close of the half-year were as follows:—

Circulation	£ 259,360 19 2
Deposits, bills payable, and other liabilities	1,405,267 17 2
Paid-up capital	600,000 0 0
Reserved fund	37,035 3 3
Net profit	38,070 15 9 = £2,264,734 15 4

Assets. £ 346,118 2 4

Due to the bank in the colonies, on bills discounted and purchased, including those past due 976,509 2 10 |

Due to the bank in the colonies, on current accounts 21,258 5 8 |

Due to the bank in London, on bills remitted, cash at bankers, &c. 915,966 2 11 |

Bank premises, &c. 4,613 1 10 = £2,264,734 15 4 |

The directors have much pleasure in presenting the above favourable statement, and they have also the satisfaction of reporting that the accounts of the half-year just ended, so far as they have been received from the branches, are encouraging, though the profit may not equal that of the corresponding six months of 1858, which was increased by the high prices of colonial produce, and rates of interest prevailing during that period.

The directors recommend that out of the net profit reported above, which amounts, after providing for income tax, and for all bad and doubtful debts, to 38,070l. 15s. 9d., a

dividend be made of 4 per cent., being at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, which will require 20,000l., leaving 18,070l. 15s. 9d. to be added to the reserve fund, which will then amount to 80,108l. At the last meeting the Chairman stated that when the reserve fund amounted to 50,000l., the directors would not think it necessary to appropriate to it so large a proportion of the profit as they had hitherto done. That point having now been attained, and provision having been made for the best and doubtful debts, the directors hope that, should no unforeseen circumstances arise, they may henceforward be in a position to recommend a larger distribution; still, however, gradually adding to the reserve fund until it amounts to a much larger sum than it does at present.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that it was fortunately of so favourable a nature as not to require much comment from him; he would, therefore, not detain them longer than was necessary to answer two questions contained in a letter which had been addressed to him by a proprietor. The first was an enquiry as to the amount of past due bills included in the items, 976,509l. 2s. 10d., in the balance-sheet. To answer that question distinctly would only be to mislead, unless he went into a detail of what securities they held for a great portion of that sum; nor did he think the proprietors would call upon him for such a statement. Quarterly returns were received from each manager, and everything considered doubtful or bad was amply provided for. The second question referred to the expediency of distinguishing the profits obtained by each branch. He (the Chairman) did not think that such a course would be at all desirable, as they had the competitions of other banks to contend against. As the reserve fund had reached 80,000l., he was happy to inform the shareholders that it would not be necessary to increase it in the same ratio; but, at the same time, he would not recommend that the adding to the fund should be entirely discontinued in future years. In reference to the investment of the reserve fund, he (the Chairman) said that the bank held Consols and other securities to a much larger amount than the reserve fund, and the shareholders might depend that it was not used in the ordinary course of business, but he should be sorry to see it so tied up as to prevent its use in case it should be necessary at any future period to do so for the purposes of the bank.

The report was adopted, and a resolution passed declaring a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

KENT MUTUAL (LIFE) ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The ninth annual general meeting of proprietors was held on Monday, at the society's offices, Queen-street-place, New Cannon-street, City.

Mr. J. T. KING (Chairman of directors) presided.

Mr. W. HOWELL PRESTON (the manager) read the notice convening the meeting.

The directors' report was then read, as follows:—

The directors have much pleasure in meeting their members at the ninth anniversary of the society, and of laying before them a statement of the year's business and accounts, which, they believe, will prove highly satisfactory, as indicating most encouraging progress in the society's affairs.

The period over which the accounts extend has been, like the preceding year, not without some drawbacks, as all assurance offices; and although this society continues to transact a large amount of new business, it is highly probable that even the results attained would have been greater than those now reported but for these circumstances.

The new premiums of the year have amounted to 45,641l. 17s. 10d., and the renewals to 19,750l. 10s. 2d.—together, 23,518l. 8s.; whilst the income arising from interest and other sources amounted to 15,441l. 3s. 7d.; making the total receipts of the year 24,869l. 11s. 7d.

The number of policies issued in the year was 294, and there were in force at the 25th of March last 1371, assuring a sum of 644,139l. The full annual premium at the present time exceeds 25,000l. The claims during the year have been 20 in number, amounting, with bonuses thereon, to 7764l. 3s. 11d. It is satisfactory to observe that the claims paid since the commencement of the company are below the amount provided for by the tables, proving conclusively that, where a sufficient number of lives are assured, the mortality may be reckoned on with the greatest exactitude.

After payment of claims and all expenses, the directors have been enabled to add 7890l. 10s. 9d. to the accumulated fund, which now amounts to 35,232l. 18s. 6d.

As regards the expenditure of the year, the directors have given the subject their deepest consideration, and they cannot discuss any further material reduction can be effected. The experience of the past year has satisfied the directors that a guarantee fund is a most valuable aid in obtaining new policies. On the one hand the members of the society are secured the entire profits without deduction for proprietors or any separate class, whilst they have a guarantee equal to any given by proprietary companies. Out of the Accumulated Fund the directors have this year created a Loan Reserve Fund and a Property Depreciation Fund. To the former will be carried all office charges and fees upon loans, to be available for any losses that may from time to time be incurred in that department.

The latter, increased annually by a similar sum and interest, will provide for the ultimate replacement of the amount standing in the balance sheet, as an asset under the head of Leasehold Property and Furniture. Upon this occasion Messrs. Bury French, and Hawkins retire by rotation from the office of director, but being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly. Mr. Saunders retires in like manner from the office of auditor, but being eligible for re-election, offers himself accordingly. As usual, the auditors have examined closely into the accounts, and have certified to their accuracy. In conclusion, the directors would remind the members that the following year is that appointed for the next division of profits, and that it is important that a most vigorous effort should be made to crown the tenth year of the society's operations with unqualified success; they trust, therefore, that the members will extend their hearty co-operation to the board, in bringing forward their friends as insurers in the current year.

The accounts, which were taken as read, showed a balance of receipts over expenditure for the year ending March 25, 1859, of 7890l. 10s. 9d.; and the accumulated premium fund amounted to 35,231l. 18s. 6d. The following is the auditors' report:—

The auditors have to report that they have examined the records of receipt and expenditure, as detailed in the books and vouchers of the society, for the year ending March 25, 1859, which appear to be correct, and the balances in the ledger correspond with the balance-sheet. The auditors observe, with satisfaction, that the new business of the society continues to be well sustained. The general expenditure of the society for the past year, as compared with the previous one, exclusive of policy claims, which have been higher than the average, exhibits the satisfactory decrease of 3214l. 8s. 8d. It is proposed to liquidate the leasehold property account by the application of an annual percentage from the profits of the society, and the auditors recommend that the amount so appropriated should be at once carried to that account, and so obviate the necessity of raising a fresh account. The auditors are pleased to observe that the sum of 11,301l. 18s. has been set apart out of the profits for the contingency of losses arising out of loans granted by the society. The auditors are of opinion that as the business of the society increases it is desirable that a larger sum should be invested in Government securities. The old Guarantee Fund having expired, the amount standing at that account has been liquidated, and on the new fund subscribed a deposit of 7500l. has been paid up.—A. ROBERTSON, J. HOOD, J. E. SAUNDERS, J. EDMISTON.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, after a few preliminary observations, expressed his desire, concurrently with the co-directors, to make the whole of the society's affairs, as far as possible to the policyholders, in order that they might be fully understood and had been done. The policyholders would recollect that the directors' reports on previous occasions were of a somewhat different character, inasmuch as they were rather verbose, whereas on the present occasion it was their good fortune to report results really achieved, which the directors trusted would be satisfactory to policyholders. That had left him very little to add. He was glad, however, to find that all their various correspondence and their communications with their members in the country, who are largely in the majority of those who are resident in the metropolis, seemed to be quite satisfactory, inasmuch as they concurred in inspiring confidence, and in showing the fact that the Kent Mutual Life

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Treweek, July 9: The lode in the 20th east, of the eastern shaft, has met with no particular change since last reported. The lodes in the back of this level, west of the shaft, are worth on an average 17 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lodes in the back of the 10th west of the eastern shaft, are worth about 8 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lodes in the bottom of the adit, west of the western shaft, continue the same as last reported, worth about 10 cwt. per fm. I regret to say we have not yet a fresh supply of water for pumping, crushing, &c.

ABERDOVEY.—The lode in the 22nd east of engine-shaft, is the same as last reported. The lodes in the 12th west of engine-shaft, are improving. The lodes in the 12th west of Bertram's shaft, is producing a little lead. The lodes are producing on an average about 1 ton of silver-lead ore per fm. There is no change in any other part of the mine.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—T. Treweek, July 6: In driving east on the main lode in the 150 we have intersected another part of the flookan, and again have it still further south: we are now engaged cross-cutting in that direction. This lode in the 140, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, mixed with ore throughout, and worth 84. per fm., letting out a quantity of water, with a promising appearance. This lode in the 130, east of said shaft, is quite 3 ft. wide, and worth from 84. to 101. per fm. I am sorry to say this lode is not proving as was expected from the indications some little time since. This lode in No. 2 winze, sinking below the 120, is worth 101. per fm. No change in this lode in the new cross-cut, is worth 101. per fm. This branch in the south branch in the 120, west of cross-cut, is worth 101. per fm. This branch in the 110, east of cross-cut, is at present split into branches. The new north lode in the 100, east of the flookan, is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, looking very promising for improvement. No other change to notice.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, July 5: Cox's shaftmen have sunk 2 ft. 6 in. below the 24; ground, kilaas and capels, with veins containing copper and lead. The 24 cross-cut is extended 14 fms. 4 ft. 7 in. south from Cox's engine-shaft; this end is discharging more water, and is, I believe, near a lode. From the 24, eastern end, on Mellinoweth lode, we have broken some good stones of lead ore to-day; this end is improving. The lode in the 12, eastern end, is 4 feet wide, containing quartz and flookan, mixed with sand and lead ore. The lode in the 12 west, produces spots of yellow copper ore, but not to value. Our setting took on Saturday last, and Cox's was taken at 144. 10s. per fm.; the 24 cross-cut, at 51. per fm.; the 24 east end, on Mellinoweth lode, at 51. per fm.; the eastern end, on Coombe's lode, in the 12, at 101. 5s. per fm.; the lodes at 31. 10s., and the 12 western end, on Eaton's lode, at 61. 10s.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, June 30: The lode in No. 2 winze is 5 ft. wide, and composed of mudiic and lead; it is worth 4 tons of the former and about 2 tons of the latter. No. 2 stop is worth 1½ ton of lead and 9 tons of mudiic per fathom. The underground stop continues without any change, and will yield 15 cwt. of rich copper ore and 7 tons of mudiic per fathom. South Level: This end has been driven 16 feet since we commenced driving it; the forecast and back shows an increase of calc-spar, spotted with copper; there is also an increase of water from this end, and the ground hard and cross for driving. We have dressed and prepared for market 1 ton of No. 1 crop lead ore, 1 ton of No. 2 crop copper, 3 tons of copper raggins, and 13 tons of copper and plain mudiic, and prepared for crushing 3 tons of lead mudiic and 3½ tons of No. 1 crop lead. I intend shipping a cargo of lead mudiic to Garston next week.

BEDEFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, July 5: We have commenced taking down the lode in the middle adit, and find it to be much improved, worth 2 tons of ore per fm. You shall hear to-morrow if it improves.

July 6: We have taken down the lode in the middle level, and find it to be about 20 in. wide, and will yield 3 tons of ore per fm., with every appearance of a further improvement. The other parts of the mine are without any change to notice.

BOG.—S. M. Redge, W. Kneebone, July 7: We have commenced a cross-cut at the 50 north to cut the lode in new ground; also a rise in the back of the 50, east of Buntin's shaft, where we have discovered a good pitch. We have discovered a good bunch of ore east of Weston's shaft, at the 40, and are also clearing up a winze sunk on a good course of ore in whole ground. The pitch in the back of the 40 is yielding ore worth 151. per fm. There is a cross-cut extended from the 40 to within a short distance of cutting the main lode opposite Weston's shaft, where we are strongly of opinion that hundreds of tons of ore will be raised.

BROWN FLOYD.—M. Barbury, July 1: Settings for July: The new adit level, to drive south of No. 2 shaft, by four men, 5 fms., or hole to the western workings, at 61. per fm. The forecast going west by six men, 10 fms., or the month, at 21. 5s. per fathom. Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 fms., each by four men, and each 5 fms., or the month, at 21. 5s. per fm. To stop in the bottom of the 17, west of the 17, by four men, 6 fms., or the month, at 21. 5s. per fathom. The lodes in the various places, and in the forecast going west, are looking well, and will yield on an average from 25 to 30 cwt. of ore per fm. The surface and dressing operations are progressing favourably. We yesterday sampled 20 tons of ore.

BYNTAIL.—J. Roach, July 7: Since my last report we have driven the 25 fathom level a short distance; the lode is very kindly, producing good stones of ore, but after using every means to ventilate it foul air has again prevented us from driving; therefore, I have put the men to clear out a shallow cross-cut, and timber through a run of ground on the south part of the lode, which will let down the water, and enable us to sink the winze to the 10. In the 10 fm. level we have good stones of ore this week, and I look forward to reaching another good deposit of ore in a short time. The lodes east of the mill are not quite so good as when reported upon last week, but those west of the mill are improving.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—W. Rutter, Jun., July 6: The 22 is being driven west by six men, at 21. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of flookan, prlan, quartz, and mudiic. We shall resume sinking the engine-shaft as soon as we can.

BWLICH CONSOLS.—R. Northey, July 4: Old Mine: By-to-morrow the water will be in the 50, when the men will cease working in this mine. New Mine: The lode in the lodes in the back of the 70 is worth 25 cwt. per fm.; the water is in this level, and I have stopped the men in consequence. The lode in the 60 is also suspended, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of jack and kilaas, with spots of lead; this end is full of stuff, having no water to draw it up; the lodes with the back of this level are three in number, they will yield 11 cwt. per fm. The lode in the 40 is 2 ft. wide, unproductive; we have cut north a few feet, but have not met with any more branches.

CAMBORE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, July 6: The following bargains were set on Friday last:—A rise in the back of the 50, on the counter lode, by four men, at 101. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar and mudiic. The 20 to drive west, by two men, at 31. 10s. The 20 cross-cut north by two men, at 11. 15s. A winze to sink under the 10, by two men, at 51. The adit cross-cut north, by two men, at 31. 10s. per fathom.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, July 5: During the greater part of the past week the men at Thomasina's shaft have been busily engaged cutting ground for bearers and cisterns, also in sending down and fixing the same, putting in a road at the engine-shaft for the capstan rope, &c., consequently there is no alteration in the lode since last report. We have drawn part of the sinking-lift to surface, and have commenced to put the standing-lift in the eastern, and which I hope to see working by the latter part of the day. We are using every effort to fix the pitwork as quickly as possible, so that the sinking of the shaft may be again urged on without unnecessary delay.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, July 5: We have commenced to cut the plat at Bog shaft; this will be pushed on as fast as possible by six men. The old workings, about 100 fms. west of the shaft, are cleared to the bottom, which is about 5 fms. below the surface; the lode at this place is very wide, and yielding very good stones of lead ore; and I am of opinion that by sinking and driving in this place a good deposit of ore will be met with. In consequence of the dry weather the water rose up to the bottom of the 10 in the western part of the mine, but we have had some showers of rain, and we are at present forking out the water again. There is no other change worthy of notice since my last report.

CARVANNALL.—W. Roberts, July 6: The following tutwork bargains were set on Wednesday last:—The 130 to drive west, by six men, at 51. 10s. per fathom. The 76 west by six men, at 31. 10s. The 66 west by four men, at 31. per fathom; in this end the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fathom.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—Rich. Harry, July 6: The following are the settings for July:—The deep adit end to drive north-west by four men, at 40s. per fm.; the lode is 14 in. wide, producing 4 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode north-west of No. 5 winze by four men, at 23s. per fm.; these stops are very much improved since my last report, and will now yield on an average 12 cwt. of ore per fm. The lodes south-east of said winze by two men, at 30s. per fm.; the lode here is also a little improved, worth at present 8 cwt. of ore. No. 6 winze to sink under the middle adit by two men and one boy, at 55s. per fm.; the lode is about 15 inches wide, producing good stones of lead, saving work for dressing; we expect to hole this winze to the deep adit level in the early part of next week; the lodes over the level are worth from 10 to 12 cwt. of ore per fm., and looking well in the lodes; set to two men and one boy, at 30s. per fm. The shallow adit level to drive north-west by four men and one boy, at 30s. per fm.; the lode in this end has considerably improved during the past week, being now worth over 12 cwt. of good ore per fm. We are making as much speed as possible in dressing and other parcels of ore. I estimate the ore which we have now at surface to be about 12 tons, of rather improved quality.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, July 5: During the last week there has been no alteration in this mine to notice. About 200 tons of good quality copper ore were sampled on Friday last.

COOMBE VALLEY CONSOLS.—John Treweek, July 6: Since my report of June 29 the winze sinking under the 10 has been communicated with the 20. I have put the winzeners to drive west about 4 fms. below the bottom of the 10, where the lode is producing good saving work for lead—a very kindly lode. The men who were employed in rising are now engaged in cutting abroad the 20, putting in timber, &c., and will commence driving west on the course of the lode this afternoon, where the lode is showing a very kindly appearance. The end driving south-east in the 10, on the new lode, is suspended for the present, on account of bad air. I have put the men to drive a few feet north-west, to see how the lode is looking in that direction. The men are making good progress in the cross-cut in the 20. The engine and all the machinery are in good order, and working well.

CROWLW.—J. Roach, July 7: The men are driving the level west, to intersect the Byntrail cross-course as fast as possible, and are making good progress.

CROWDALE.—F. Richards, July 7: The lode in the lode in the bottom of the 30 is still worth 3 tons of ore per fathom.

CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD.—John Dixon, July 5: Robson's lode is cleared up 200 fathoms; for the last 20 fathoms the vein on which the lode is driven is lined with glass, and the same continues to the end of the level, so that there are 50 fathoms waddy ground. This is from new sops of waddy never before seen, and as the waddy ground is so extensive, much more so than in the old mine, I cannot help thinking there must be many sops of new waddy here. Our object now is to communicate the two levels, and lay open these fresh discoveries. The lead vein is not yet cut, but expect it every day.

E. Eales, July 6: I am much pleased to see the great length of glass in Robson's level—100 yards long, west of all the former workings. It is evident that it cannot come from any of the old sops of waddy, but must be a new mine altogether. The directors will be much pleased to see it.

CWM SEBON.—J. Boundy, June 30: Owing to the absence of rain our supply of water has fallen off so much as to hinder the driving of the 70 end east during the past fortnight, and also the working of the lodes in the 70, consequently there is no alteration to notice in the lode either in the end or lodes in the 70 since reported on for the meeting. The winze sinking below the 60 east is down about 4 fms.; no lode has been taken down for the last 3 fms. sinking. The lode in the 60 east is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, copper, clay-slate, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 6 cwt. per fm. The lode in the lode in the back of the 60, east from winze, is 3 ft.

wide, composed of copper, clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, yielding of the latter 6 cwt. per fm. In the 30 cross-cut, driving north, nothing has been met with of any importance during the past week. The 20 cross-cut, south-west from the engine-shaft, is now extended 38 fms., the ground much the same for exploring. There is no change of importance to mention in the tribute pitches since last reported. The water at this time is 2½ ft. below the back of the 70; and if we can have a little water to keep on, I hope the mine will again be in fork by Wednesday next. Very little is doing at present towards the dressing for want of water.

DENHAM BRIDGE.—R. Hambly, June 30: The winze is sunk below the level on the course of the south lode about 9 ft., and is about 18 inches big, composed of quartz, mudiic, and copper ore, a very pretty lode. The men have to-day put out a nice pile of work, which looks very good. I would also remark, that the water issuing from the lode has increased this last day or two, which is a good indication of there being something better before us.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, July 5: The lodes on the south lode, in the bottom of the midway level, are worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the midway, east end, on the middle lode, is very promising, and in good ground for driving. The lode in the midway, west end, on the north lode, is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. We have two stops working in the back of this level, one worth 6 tons of ore per fm., and the other (improved) worth 10 tons per fm.—William and Mary: The lode in the adit level west is large, and very promising; the lode in the rise in the back of this level is worth 4 tons per fathom, and one stop 2 tons.

DEVON AND COURTNEY.—Thos. Rawden, July 7: We have cut the canter in driving the 100 west; it is 1½ ft. wide, worth 121. per fathom for copper. The main lode, driving west in this level, is 1½ ft. wide, spotted throughout with yellow copper ore. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 2 ft. wide, worth 151. per fathom for copper ore. The lode in the end driving east in this level is about 2½ ft. wide, spotted throughout with copper ore.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lort, July 7: We are making good progress in sinking the Brake shaft; sunk in the past week 5 feet; the lode looks well for making abundance of copper ore, and in a short time. Mudiic we have in abundance, and good stones of copper ore.

DEVON GREAT ELIZABETH.—Capt. Goyen, July 4: Allen's engine-shaft is now down 12 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., and I purpose sinking 8 fathoms further before cutting the lode, which I calculate will take five months to do—that is to say, if the ground should continue as at present; but, looking at the locality, I have every reason to believe that a better channel of ground will be met with shortly. As our stock of timber, iron, steel, &c., will take us on for several months, I estimate the working cost of the mine for the next five months at 75s. per month. I may here remark, looking at the general character of the lode in the 10, that we may look forward with almost a certainty of good results when the 20 is reached. Let any practical miner inspect the mine, and I think he will confirm my opinion.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, July 4: The sinking of the engine-shaft continues to progress satisfactorily; the shaft measured to-day 7 fms. 2 ft., being the depth already sunk below the 46. I think the kilaas still improves at this rate; the several small veins of white iron, mudiic, and spots of yellow copper ore are so far continuous in depth; the latter is certainly indicative of the formation and production of copper ore. If nothing unforeseen occurs to impede our progress, I hope to complete the sinking to the 56 in five weeks from the above date. I find the character of the great north lode in cutting through it to be extremely kindly; it is composed of capels and spar, and faced with strong rich spots of yellow copper ore; the progress in crossing the lode is fair, considering that the lode is very hard; the distance driven through the crush and flookan part of the lode is 1 fm. 5 ft., at 21. per fm. The distance driven into the hard part of the lode is 2 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., at 121. per fathom. Total driven into great north lode, 4 fms. 2 ft. 6 in.

DEVON WHEEL BULLER.—F. Bennett, July 6: There has been no alteration of importance to communicate since my last.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, July 7: Matthew's shaftmen are engaged in squaring down the shaft below the 102, preparatory to cutting pit, where we have intersected a branch about 6 inches wide, producing some good saving work for tin; altogether of a very promising character. In the 92, east of Matthew's shaft, the branches are producing good work. The branches in the 80 east are producing saving work. The branches in the 70 east are producing saving work; ground easier for driving. There is no change to notice in the 60 since last report. The 102, east of Betty's shaft, the branches are producing occasional stones of tin. The driving of the 70 cross-cut north progresses satisfactorily; north lode produces a little copper ore, but not sufficient to value.

DUNDALK.—S. Bailey, June 28: The ground at the engine-shaft is rather harder than it has been; I set the sinking of this shaft on Saturday last to nine men, at 211. per fathom, 4 fms. sent. The lode in the 15 south is yielding saving work for lead, and shows every indication of a speedy improvement. The lodes in the back of this level will produce 12 cwt. of ore per fathom. Having increased the number of men at the shaft, I shall be obliged to suspend driving the 15 north until I obtain two or three additional hands. No other change of importance.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—H. Skewes, June 29: Since the last report we have cut ground for connection, put in penthouse, and commenced to sink Painter's engine-shaft under the 50. The ground in both cross-cuts in the 50 continues favourable for driving. In driving east we have cut through the cross-course; the lode is composed of spar, copper ore, and blende, and very promising in appearance. We are opening west on the lode recently cut in the Glebe, and shall shortly be able to draw some stuff to ascertain its real value. There is no other change to notice since my last.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—Henry Skewes, July 6: Since last report we have cut ground for the connection, divided and cased the shaft, and put in penthouse in the 50. Painter's shaftmen are busily engaged sinking under the 50; the cross-cut in this level are extending both north and south with all possible dispatch; ground favourable for driving. In the 30 west we have cut the cross-course about 9 ft. east of ditto; the lode under its underlay from north to south, and still continues the same; it is composed of spar, mudiic, blende, and good stones of copper ore; water issues very freely from it, which we consider good indications. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

EAST BERTHA CONSOLS.—W. Goss, July 7: We shall get up the walls of the engine-house by Saturday night, and every effort is being made to accomplish it, so as no delay shall be in sinking the engine-shaft, where the lode is of the most promising character; also the lode in the western shaft is all that can be desired, except a course of copper ore; sinking by four men, at 91. per fm. The attention of the public will be drawn to this district more for the future, as these champion lodes of Tavy Consols, Lady Bertha, and the Virtuous Lady have returned thousands of pounds worth of copper ore, these lodes running through the whole length of East Bertha, where the ore is presenting the most splendid appearance, and at the large quartz rocks, being south over the whole surface of the sett, thousands of tons. These indications are enough of themselves for East Bertha Consols; that is, if we take past experience for the future guide at Virtuous Lady. Thousands of tons of ore have been raised beneath those quartz rocks some 5 ft. deep and others 5 fms., and I have every confidence that the same result will occur at East Bertha.

EAST BERTHA.—T. Glanville, July 6: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 26, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of gossan, mixed with copper ore—a very kindly lode. All other parts of the mine are without alteration.

EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, J. Treddinick, July 5: The lodes in the back of the 100, east of Smith's shaft, will produce 1½ ton of ore to the fathom, and is a little improved during the week. We have suspended the west stop, and shall let it on tribute. The west stop, in the back of the 112, east from Smith's shaft, will produce 1¼ ton of ore per fathom. The middle stop is rather poor, and will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode west from footway winze will produce 1¼ tons of ore per fathom. The east stop will produce 1½ tons of ore per fathom. The 112 east will produce 1½ ton of ore per fathom, and likely to improve. We have suspended the 112 cross-cut. The ground in the 125 cross-cut is much as usual.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD.—J. Phillips, July 6: The lode in the Red Winze shaft is 3 feet wide, composed of fluor-spar, peach, and yellow copper ore; saving work. In the 65 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and yellow ore, worth 1½ ton per fathom; a very promising lode, showing good indications of improvement. The lodes in the back of this level are worth 2½ tons of ore per fm., of a moderately good quality. The lodes in the back of the 49 are worth 2 tons of ore, worth about 50 cent. produce. In the 36 east we have begun to take down the lode; as far as taken down we find it 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz, prlan, peach, and ore; a splendid lode, worth 1½ tons of ore per fm. In the 30 east, we have about 2 fms. more to take down, which from all appearances will yield the rise in the back of the level (5 ft. west of the end) the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 4 tons of good ore per fm., with every appearance of lengthening westward. In the 20 the lode is steadily improving, is now 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, peach, prlan, and ore, and worth 1 ton of good ore per fm.; at this point we have every reason to hope for results equal to those in the 36 as soon as the end is sufficiently advanced to reach the ore ground met with there, as we find precisely the same indications. We have suspended the 62 west, on the south lode, for the present.

EAST PROVIDENCE.—W. Hollow, T. Uren, July 5: Harvey's shaft is sunk 8 fms. below the 10; we shall be down to a 20 fm. level in about four weeks from this date; the lode has as yet intersected the south lode, but expect to do so about the 20, if the lode continues its regular underlay. Fools' shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the 20; in about six weeks we expect it will be down to a 30 fm. level; the ground is favourable for sinking, and of a mineral character; the lode is at present small. We are sinking a winze below the adit west from Fools' shaft, to communicate with the 20, by six men, at 90s. per fm.; the lode is 15 in. wide, sprigged with copper ore. We cannot make the progress in sinking here as we would wish, because the air is bad for men to work in. Phillips' shaft is sinking below surface by three men, at 61. per fm.; the lode is from 3 feet to 4 ft. wide, of a promising appearance, composed of capel and spar.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, July 2: In the 43 east the lode is 6 in. wide, and yielding stones of copper ore. In the 43 west the lode is small, yielding stones of ore. In the 34, west of Hallett's, the lode is from 10 to 14 in. wide, yielding 1½ ton per fm. In the 34 east the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. In Hallett's winze, sinking below the 34, the lode is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton per fm. In the 22 east, on the elvan course, the lode is split in parts, each yielding a little copper ore, not to value.

EAST TREFUSIS.—J. Pope, July 7: In the engine-shaft sinking below the 84 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, containing spots of copper ore. No change in the 34 cross-cut north since my last communication. In the 22, west of engine-shaft, the lode is a little improved, being 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, gossan, and fine stones of yellow copper ore, and shows indications of a further improvement shortly. In the 22, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 18 inches wide, yielding occasional stones of ore. At the adit level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar.

EAST WHEEL FALMOUTH.—W. Hancock, July 5: No. 3 lode, in the 40, west of engine-shaft, is just as last reported; the ground a little softer for driving. The 30 west, on Chennal's lode, is producing good stones of lead and jack; the lodes in the 5 cwt. of lead per fm.; and the same may be said of the lodes in the back of the 20, on the north part of Chennal's lode, which lodes are being worked up to within 10 fms. of the surface, where the lode is being split up in branches. The winze sinking below the 20, on the north part of Chennal's lode, will produce 12 cwt. of lead per fm. I have put two of the 30 endmen in the latter winze, so as to keep it going all the time, in order to push it down to the 30 as fast as possible, as the air is not very good in the latter level. The 20 west, on the north part of Chennal's lode, is without alteration since my last report. I have put two of the endmen to rise over this level, where the lode will produce 15 cwt. of ore per fm. The winze in the bottom of the 10, east of the shaft, is about 9 ft. below the 10, the lode producing stones of jack. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL.—J. Goldworthy, July 7: At Hitchens' engine-shaft, in the 100 east, part of the lode being carried is 2½ ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, iron, and a mixture of kilaas; the ground is a little softer for driving. In the 38 end, east of Homersham's shaft, we have taken down the south part of the lode to-day, and I am pleased to inform you that the lode is improved in appearance and quality; on the south part of the lode there is a leader of black oxide of copper ore, from 1 ft. to 1½ ft. wide, with other branches containing green carbonate and red oxide

of copper ore. The lode has a much better appearance than at any other part of the drive, and has every indication of becoming a rich lode; it will now produce over 2 tons of ore per fathom; this speaks well for the winze. At Homersham's shaft the 100 cross-cut is driven north 2 fms. 4 ft., where we have intersected the south wall of the south lode; we have just broken into the cap part of the lode, but not into the main part of it; the cap part contains malleable copper, spotted with yellow copper ore; the part seen is of a kindly appearance. I shall be able to say more of the lode and its prospects in a day or two. The 66 end, west of junction, is suspended. There has not been any lode taken down in Tom's rise in the back of the 66, west of junction, since last reported. The roadway in the eastern rise, in back of the 66 to the 45, is nearly completed, and the driving of the 66 east will be resumed in a short time. The re-opening of Homersham's shaft above the 45 is being carried on with all speed.

EAST WHEEL TOLGUS.—July 2: Bethruth Consols Lode: In the 46, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of mudiic, spar, and stones of ore. The lode in the 34 east is 20 in. wide, unproductive. In John's shaft, sinking below the 34, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, worth 1 ton per fm. for length of shaft. In the 22, east of John's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore back of the 22, east of John's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, unproductive. In the rise in the 22, east of John's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and has a kindly appearance. The lodes in the bottom of the 22, east of Stephens' winze, is yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm., and saving work for tin. The lode west of John's shaft, in the bottom of the 12, is yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm.; and the lode in the bottom of the 12, east of John's shaft, is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm.

GAWTON COPPER.—J. Gill, July 2: In the 50 east the ground is favourable for exploring, the lode is 2 feet wide, containing a little mudiic, but no copper to value. In the 30 west the ground is also easy, the lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, composed of capel, mudiic, and occasional stones of copper ore. The lode in the 20 west is 4 feet wide, and worth 81. per fathom. In the 36 and west the lode is 6 ft. wide, containing a great deal of mudiic, intermixed with copper, and looks very promising. We sampled yesterday (computed) 40 tons of copper ore.

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN.—J. Davey, J. Mitchell, July 5: William's Lode: William's shaft is sunk to the 46, the last 11 fms. through a very good lode of ore, worth from 251. to 501. per fm. We have now commenced to drive the 46 east and west, lode in each end worth from 121. to 151. per fm. The 36 and 24, driving east, are in soft ground, lode poor. The winze sinking below the 36, 12 fms. east of shaft, is worth 251. per fm. The winze sinking below the 36, 24 fms. west of shaft, worth 151. per fm. We expect to cut the north lode in the 38 cross-cut by driving about 6 ft. more. All the other bargains on the lodes are just the same as when last reported.

GREAT CARADON.—F. C. Harper, July 1: We have just intersected one of the lodes in the shaft, and from the little I can see of it I think it is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, consisting of mudiic, prlan, quartz, peach, and spots of yellow copper ore. I can assure you that for the depth, only about 15 fms. from surface, it is a very kindly lode indeed. The chine-house is up and covered in, and the engineer making the difficult joints, &c., in steam-pipes and cylinder. I expect the masons will commence building the boiler-house some time next week.

GREAT CARADON AND SLADE.—G. Gregory, July 5: We have cut into the south part of the north lode about 3 ft., which is composed of spar, mudiic, prlan, peach, and beautiful rich stones of yellow copper ore. I told you at the general meeting that my opinion was we should have good stones of copper ore in the 20 fm. level; but I believe we have not seen the main part of it yet. In the 20 end, driving east on the south lode, we have had a branch come in across this shaft, which has improved it. We have broken some good stones of ore from this lode also since I last wrote. We are sinking Blisde's engine-shaft; the ground is favourable. The engine is working satisfactorily.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, July 2: Since cutting the blende in the back of the 30 we have driven 7 ft. through a mass of white iron, spar, and kilaas, with spots of mudiic and blende copper ore. The lode in the 20, south of the blende course, has also been passed to the north side of it between the two levels, and has thrown us out in our calculations as to the time when we expected to cut through the lode. We shall get through it probably in three or four days, when I shall at once inform you of the nature of the lode. In the winze below the 20 we have a good lode of blende, yielding about 8 tons per fm. The 20 east will turn out about 4 tons of blende.

GREAT SHEBA CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, July 7: The lode in both ends at bottom of Kelly Hole shaft, is somewhat improved this last week. We are getting on as fast as possible with our fixtures to sink this shaft with all speed, which I hope will be completed shortly. We have completed our new doors so as to contain our next pile of ore, which will be hauled in a day or two. We are also getting on with our tram-road from Kelly Hole shaft to grinders with all possible speed.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, July 6: The lode in the 80, east of new shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper per fm. In the 80, west of Lyell's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 70 is 3 ft. wide, producing 4 tons per fm. In the 60, west of Lyell's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 tons per fm.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—John Spargo, July 8: The lode in the 70 is still gradually improving, and I think will continue to do so; and, judging from present appearances, we shall soon meet with a good course of ore. I have taken a sample of the ore now at the quarry to Mr. Jenkin, of Callington, for assay, and I will let you know its value in another week.

GREAT WHEEL ALFRED.—M. W. Mitchell, W. Bugelhole, July 2: Copper-house shaft is sunk on the north, or flookan, part of the lode, 7 fms. 5 feet below the 200; the south part is standing whole from bottom of the 200. The lode in the 200 east is 3 feet wide, worth 121. per fm.; the lode in this level west is 4 feet wide, worth 81. per fm. The lode in the 190 west is 2½ feet wide, worth 101. per fm.; the lode in this level east is worth 61. per fm. The lode in the 180 west is rather improved, carrying a level of good ore on the south wall about 4 in. wide. No change in the 160 cross-cut south. We sampled yesterday 1165 sacks of tinstuff, which we estimate at from 3301. to 2501.

GREAT WHEEL BUSY UNITED.—J. Nancarrow, July 2: In Harvey's shaft the lode remains its size, and is worth 141. per fm. In the 141, east of Harvey's shaft, the lode in the 110 west is best towards the bottom of the end, where it has a most promising appearance, and is worth 101. per fm. The 110 east is rather improved. In the 100 west the lode looks very well, is better for driving, and worth 201. per fm. In the 100 east the lode seems to be splitting, it is altogether 6 feet wide, and worth 201. per fm. In the 90 west the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 101. per fm. In the winze below the 80 the lode is worth 201. per fm. The lode in the 70 east is 4 feet wide, and does not for the present yield much copper, but a little tin. The 50 is without alteration. At the western mine the lift is now dropped 4 fms. below 231, every effort is being made to get this down as fast as possible; the lode in the 23 is clear

For the engine-shaft, is worth 151. per fathom. In the 60 east the lode is large, and unproductive. No. 1 winze, west of the engine-shaft, is holed to the 60. No. 2 winze, sinking below the 50, west of the engine-shaft, is worth 151. per fathom. The 50, west of engine-shaft, is still unproductive; lode split in two branches: we expect in a fathom or two driving them will come together, and make a good run of ore; the stones in the

back of this level, east and west of the ladder winze, are worth from 10s. to 15s. per fm. No. 2 winze sinking below the 40, west of Trevelyan's, is to the 50, and the men have commenced driving east and west from the bottom of the winze; the lode is worth 15s. per fathom; this winze is about 8 fms. below the 50; the slopes in back of this level (the 40), west of Trevelyan's, are looking just the same, worth from 10s. to 15s. per fathom. The lode in the 30, west of Trevelyan's shaft, is still improving, yielding some good black ore.

WHEEL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, July 8: We shall commence the sinking of Cock's shaft below the 26 to-morrow, also cutting the ground for angle-lode. The lode in the slope in the back of the 12 is worth 7s. 7d. per fm. The parcel of ore at Morwellham, sold as 67 tons, weighed 67 tons 12 cwt.

WHEEL FLORENCE.—W. Knot, June 30: Since my last we have extended the north boundary rise in the back of the 10 fm. level about 6 ft., the lode in which is improving in appearance, and showing occasional spots of lead. I have put two men this week to deepen the winze below the 5 fm. level, which is called the addi winze, and from which we drove off our 5 fm. levels north and south. The lode in this place is large, strongly impregnated with mundaic, and not out of the direction of the shoot of silver ground we had in the back of the addi.

WHEEL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, July 2: The men at the engine-shaft have been engaged putting in timber, which has delayed the sinking a little, and consequently I have no alteration to report. In the 80 east the lode is about 2 ft. wide, 6 or 8 in. of the south part is composed of a nice looking quartz, which is alive for ore, and looking more kindly than for some time past. In the slopes in the back of this end we had a piece of dead ground to strip down preparatory to breaking the ore, we are now nearly into it, and we find it a nice branch of ore. In the cross-cut north in this level the water continues to issue freely, without any material change in the composition of the ground, from which we may naturally infer that the large lode seen in the level above was near at hand. In the 80 west there is an ore lode, which is in two parts, the south branch being from 5 to 6 in. wide, of grey ore and a nice looking quartz and prairie; the north branch is nearly 18 in. wide, and from the back of the end for nearly half-way down there is a good branch of grey ore; altogether the end is producing at present full 1 ton per fm.; these branches in depth will unite, and as we extend west we think they are also likely to be united, hence we are of the opinion that at the junction there is every probability of an improvement. The other bargains are progressing much as usual.

—G. R. Odgers, July 7: I beg to inform you that at the engine-shaft sinking below the 80 the lode maintains its size; this morning I broke some very good work from the extreme bottom, composed of iron, with grey ore, red oxide, and malleable copper. I don't think the lode in the western end of the shaft is quite as good as when last taken into it, being, as you are aware, subject to branches, but looking very kindly. In the 80 east the lode is 18 in. wide, principally of quartz, with occasional good stones of ore. The slopes in back of this level are producing some good work. In the cross-cut north in this level there is no alteration to report; the water continues; therefore, looking at the nature of the ground, we are of opinion the lode is still ahead of us. In the western end the men have descended the lode for nearly 5 feet; I have picked into it, and find ore, with water flowing, which looks as though we shall have a good branch of ore to take down, which I think will be found to be improved. In the 66 east the lode is looking better, it being composed of more friable quartz, which is alive for ore. The slopes in the back of the western level are producing some good work, and are worth from 6s. to 6s. 6d. per fathom.

WHEEL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, July 2: The main lode in the 100, east end, is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 100, west end, is 14 in. wide, producing stones of ore, with a quantity of mundaic. The main lode in the 90, east end, is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm.; this end continues to look well. The main lode in the 74, east end, is poor. The main lode in the deep addi, east end, is 1 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom. The rise in the back of the 90, on the caunter lode, is worth, for the length of rise, 10 ft., 30s. per fathom. The slope east of rise, on the caunter lode, is worth 10s. per fm. The slope below the 74, west from winze on the main lode, is worth 10s. per fm. The winze sinking below the 74, on the main lode, is worth for the length of winze, 8 ft., 20s. per fm. The slope in the back of the deep addi level, on the main lode, is worth 6s. 6d. per fathom.

—S. Williams, July 5: The lode in the 90 fathom level continues to look well, and the deep addi end is improved since Saturday, now 1½ ft. wide, worth about 20s. per fm. The mine, on the whole, never looked so well since I have been here; a continuation of the present prospects will soon make us all right.

—July 7: The lode in the 90 fathom level end east is 2½ ft. wide, turning out from 5 to 6 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the winze over the 90 end is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of copper ore per fathom. In the deep addi the lode is worth 3 tons per fathom. The rise on the caunter lode is turning out 3 tons of copper ore per fathom, and at the present low standard worth 12s. per ton.

WHEEL MARGERY.—Ed. James, June 29: Friday last being our pay and survey day we set thirteen barges on trestles to 54 men, and sixteen pitches to 47 men, on tributes from 5s. to 12s. 6d. in 17. We sampled yesterday 293 tons of copper ore; the best parcel is better in quality and 13 tons more in quantity than last time. The 80 east is looking well, and the western part of the mine at Highburrow is improving.

WHEEL TEDIY.—J. Pope, July 6: In the 70 east, on the caunter lode, the lode is 10 in. wide, composed of spar, peach, and mundaic, but very little ore; in the 70 west the lode is small and unproductive. In the 60 east the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of spar, peach, and mundaic, with fine stores of ore; a very promising lode. In the winze sinking below the 60 the lode is 6 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, but the water is very quick. The 60 cross-cut south still in cinders, and letting out a little water.

WHEEL TREBARTHAH.—F. Hosking, July 5: In the 80, west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is 9 in. wide, producing some very good ore. The winze sinking below the 70, west of this shaft, 2 fms. beyond the 80, down about 4 fms., is worth 13s. per fm. In the 80, east of this shaft, the lode at present is small, producing a little ore, but nothing to value. The winze sinking below the 70, east of flat-rod shaft, 14 fathoms beyond the 80, down about 6 fms., is worth 16s. per fm. In the 40, west of flat-rod shaft, the lode is unproductive; in about 10 fms. further driving this level would reach the ore ground gone down in the 20.—South Lode: Richard's shaft, sinking below the 40, is producing full 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The 40, west of this shaft, is producing 1½ ton per fm.; the slope in the back of this level is producing 1½ ton per fathom. The 40, east of this shaft, the lode is not so good as last reported, but producing ore; the slope in back of this level is improved, producing 1½ ton per fm. The 30, east of Richard's shaft, on the north part of the lode, is producing about ½ ton per fm.; the slope in the bottom of this level, east of Richard's shaft, is producing about 1 ton per fm. We have about 35 tons of copper ore raised since our last sampling, of fair quality.

WHEEL TRELAUNY.—W. Bryant, W. Jenkin, T. Grenfell, July 7: Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 1 ft. 6 in. under the 152; the lode in the 152, north of this shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 5s. 6d. per fm.; in the same level south it is 1 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fm. In the 142 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm. In the 132, north of Chippendale's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fm.—South Mine: Trevelyan's shaftmen are still engaged in rising in the back of the 152. The lode in the 142, south of Trevelyan's shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 6s. per fm. We have cut through the lode in the north end in this level, which we find to be small and poor. The lode in the 130 south is 3 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fm. We have removed the men from the 107 and north, and put them to stop the back, in order to communicate with the level above. The slopes and pitches are much the same as when last reported. We sampled, on the 4th inst., 70 tons (computed) of crop lead ore, for sale on Saturday next.

WHEEL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, July 4: At the boundary engine-shaft, sinking under the 123, the ground in bottom of said shaft is favourable, and looks congenial for mineral. In the 123, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch maintains its full size, composed of wolfram, mundaic, and tin—low price tin stuff, with a kindly appearance for improvement as we advance. In the 113, east of Allen's shaft, on Allen's branch, the branch is worth 25s. per fathom; the slopes in back of the same level are worth on an average 16s. per fathom. The ground in the 103 cross-cut, south of Allen's branch, towards the engine lode, is rather hard for driving; we expect 2 fms. more will cut the lode; the slopes in back of the same level, east of shaft, on Allen's branch, are worth on an average 14s. per fathom. In the 83 cross-cut, east of the same shaft, towards a south branch, there is no change to notice since last report; the slope in bottom of the 73, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, is worth 7s. per fathom.

WHEEL UNION.—T. Glanville, July 6: At the new shaft, sinking below the 20 fm. level, the north lode is 2 ft. wide, mixed throughout with copper ore. In the 30 fm. level, west of the cross-course, the north lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The other parts of the mine are much as usual.

WHEEL WELCOME.—Wm. Rowe, July 6: On Saturday I paid the men, and yesterday I set the cross-cut to be driven south of Lady Beam shaft in the 40, to four able men, 4 fathoms for 30s.; I could not get it taken for less. The ground is much more compact to the south of the Lady Beam lode than it is to the north, and judging from the strata in the said lode, I thought to have found the ground to be of the same favourable character south of it, in which case we could have driven it at a lower price; but for the production of mineral I prefer the present strata. I have put Cocking and two men for the present to clear the runs in the addi, which will be got on with all speed.

WHEEL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, W. Hancock, R. Roskilly, July 6: The engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. under the 84. The lode in the 84 north is 4 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the 74 the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the same level south it is 3 ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 64 north the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fm.; in the 54 north the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 6 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 44 north the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 4 cwt. of lead per fathom. The slopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled on the 1st inst. a parcel of lead ore, computed 42 tons.

WHEEL UNITY.—W. H. Reynolds, July 2: The lode in the flat-rod shaft is worth from 12s. to 15s. per fm., and looks likely for a further improvement. The 55 east is also again improving, and is now worth 5s. per fm.

WHITFORD.—W. Sandoe, July 6: In our engine-shaft sinking below the 35 we have cut the north and south lode, and find it to be, as far as we have cut into it, much the same in appearance as in the level above, composed of carbonate of lime, limestone, clay, &c., and is of a promising character, but at present poor for lead ore; of course we can speak but little of the value of the lode at present, for undoubtedly the lode here is from 6 to 8 fms. wide, and being, as it generally is, very hard, I would not recommend to cut through it at this point, but to drive south on its course towards the junction of the east and west lodes with this; but previous to our beginning to drive we have need to sink 3 ft. deeper, and then cover over the shaft 5 feet from the bottom, leaving that space to hold the water overnight, which will enable us to do with one horse in the whim instead of three, as we have hitherto been obliged to keep; and also the two men at surface, landing stuff and water, we shall be able to dispense with as soon as we commence driving.

MINING APPOINTMENTS FOR JULY.

- 11.—North Roskear account on the mine.
- 13.—United and other mines sampling.
- 14.—Ticketing at Redruth, Wheal Buller, and other mines. [Basett.]
- 15.—Pay at Calvaddack, Levant, Providence, Penden Consols, North Basett, West Mine, West Jane, West Alfred, Fowey Consols.
- 20.—West Seton and other mines sampling.
- 21.—Ticketing at Truro, Devon Great Consols, Hawkmoor, and other mines.
- 22.—Pay at Follan-ara United, Agar, Buller, Copper Hill, East Tolgus, North Busy, Providence, South Cargill.
- 23.—Pay at Clifford, Hawkmoor, Great Alfred, Killifreth, St. Day United, South Frances, Tremayne, West Stray Park.
- 27.—Wheal Buller and other mines sampling.
- 29.—Ticketing at Truro, United and other mines.
- 29.—Pay at Basett, Clilash, East Basett, North Buller, South Basett, Raillevidden, Great Vor, Sedon, Ugy, Wheal Margery, East Wheal Falmouth.
- 30.—Pay at Basett, Consols, Gourow, Dolocath, East Pool, Grenville, Harriett, Jane Madelin, Tremayne (Ken), Lewis, North Downs, North Roskear, South Crofty, South Garra, West Damsel, Trevelyan, Trebace, Folbars, W. Tremayne. —Cornwall Gas.

THE COAL TRADE.

In moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Foreign Enlistment Act, in the House of Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. W. Digby Seymour stated that he particularly wished to amend the seventh section, which dealt with privateering, and enacted that no ship should be used as a store-ship. He did not complain of the enactment against privateering, but he said that the words with respect to store-ships were so wide that they caused great doubt and difficulty to the mercantile community. He believed that the statute was only intended to apply to ships fitted out here as privateers. He would put a case which would show the effect of this statute. If coal be contraband of war, as it had been declared by the Government *Gazette* at Vienna, then every vessel which left England under contract with the French Government would be amenable to this enactment, and be guilty of a misdemeanour. He believed that it would be better to leave questions like this to the law of nations. Besides, that Act was open to many difficulties and contentions, and upon these various grounds he asked leave to bring in this bill. He ought to state one fact in reference to this matter, and that was that this Act fettered the English shipping, and threw the trade into the hands of American shipowners. Sir C. Lewis, in reply, observed that it was the duty of a neutral nation not to interfere or to give assistance to either of two belligerent powers. At the time of the passing of the Act such was the recognised rule of all civilised nations, and as such it was acquiesced in by the United States. He believed that the principle was acknowledged in the laws of those States, though he could not say to what extent. Such being the origin of the Act, it was further to be remarked that it had been the law of this country since the year 1819. In these circumstances, a war breaking out, her Majesty's late Government properly advised the Crown to issue a proclamation, calling the attention of the country to this very statute. In this state of the case, the Hon. Member now asked the House to alter this law; in fact, as appeared from his statement, actually to repeal the section to which he referred. If this were done, a merchant might fit out a vessel for the service of France, or Sardinia, or Austria, in any English port. He (Sir C. Lewis) confessed that, even if the principle advocated by the Hon. Member were good, which he utterly denied, it would be most improper to bring in a bill on the subject at the present moment. To do so would be to cast a doubt on that neutrality which we had heretofore observed so strictly, and under these circumstances he felt it his duty to oppose the introduction of the bill. The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

The usual annual return of the shipments of Coal, &c., from the various ports of the United Kingdom, during the year 1858 (with the comparative figures for 1857) has just been issued. The shipments coastwise were from Sunderland, 2,197,285 tons in 1858, against 2,149,190 tons in 1857; from Newcastle, 2,076,850 tons, against 2,091,372 tons; from Hartlepool, 1,212,981, against 1,153,562; from Cardiff, 592,745, against 542,571; from Newport, 475,335, against 522,047; from Maryport, 329,459, against 337,338; from Llanelly, 280,926, against 333,099; from Swansea, 240,700, against 279,407; from Irvine (Scotland), 242,321, against 241,180; no other port shipped more than 200,000 tons. The total shipments coastwise were 9,525,811 tons in 1858, against 9,533,676 tons in 1857. With regard to the exports beyond sea, the total quantity shipped in 1858 was 6,829,483 tons, against 6,737,718 tons in 1857. Newcastle shipped 1,863,718 tons in 1858, against 1,914,665 tons in 1857; Sunderland, 990,676, against 1,037,222; Cardiff, 798,741, against 919,877; Hartlepool, 530,852, against 520,583; Liverpool, 474,718, against 513,794; Swansea, 269,084, against 245,442; Shields, 245,362, against 275,933; Newport, 208,043, against 187,338; no other port shipped more than 200,000 tons.

In the London Coal Market the demand has been steady, prices remaining about the same as last recorded. A fair number of ships have been at market each day, and a good clearance has been effected. The principal feature of the week has been the presentation, yesterday, of a memorial to the Home Secretary, on the subject of the London coal dues, by a deputation of Members of Parliament and manufacturers. The deputation was introduced by the Hon. G. Byng, M.P. for Middlesex.

THE COAL TRADE AT MALTA.—We learn from Malta, that between June 12 and 24 as many as 9450 tons of coal had dropped in there by 24 vessels, of which eight were from Cardiff, five from Newcastle, four from Shields, Hartlepool, and Sunderland, one from Hull, three from Liverpool, two from Troon, and one from Neath, which arrivals have had the effect of bringing down prices to 33s. to 35s. for Cardiff, 30s. to 32s. for Newcastle, and 24s. to 30s. the ton for Liverpool, Scotch, and other less sought after qualities. Several cargoes had been bought for the Queen's dockyard.

BRISTOL MINING SCHOOL.—A lengthened and practical examination of the students in this very excellent institution took place, as announced, on June 27 and the following day; and we understand the examiners—Prof. Ramsay, and Messrs. Lionel Brough and G. C. Greenwell—were fully satisfied with the manner in which it passed off, many of the pupils exhibiting a considerable amount of knowledge on the interesting occasion. The utility of schools of so practical a character as this has been frequently pointed out, and the benefits which must accrue to mining from their extension to every mining district can scarcely be over-estimated; it is, therefore, surprising that so little should yet have been done elsewhere than in Bristol to develop so promising a scheme. It is not such an education as will ensure the student the University distinction of "Civil Engineer" that is required, as the class that could hope to benefit by such an honour would be far more likely to attend lectures at college than at a mining school; and it would, therefore, not be unreasonable to predict that wherever a school based upon these elevated notions may be established it will meet a similar fate to that at Truro, and as signally fail to effect the objects for which it was intended.

THE "MALACHITE NUGGET," SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Since the publication of last week's Journal, we have had an opportunity of examining the monster stone of copper recently arrived from Australia, and now in the offices of the North Rhine Mining Company, 1, Charlotte-row, Mansion House. It is certainly a magnificent specimen of carbonate of copper, and, therefore, strictly "malachite," but very little of it is so hard or mammillated as precious malachite; it is, however, one of the noblest specimens ever imported into this country, even from South Australia; the matrix attached to it is carbonate and sulphide of lime. The huge mass should be placed under a glass shade and carefully preserved, as it really is a valuable proof of the amazing productiveness of this colony. The stone has been appropriately mounted, so as to have every part visible for minute examination. We would, however, suggest that the most fitting situation as a final resting place for so noble a metallic specimen would be at the School of Mines, Jermyn-street, where it would be not only an object of admiration to the uneducated, but one of instruction to the scientific. The courtesy of the manager of the North Rhine Mine, however, permits the inspection by the curious in such subjects, by an application at the offices.

PRODUCTIVE LODES IN CORNWALL AND DEVON.—If a central line, due magnetic east, be drawn from St. Just on to Tavistock and Exeter, and two other parallel lines be drawn, one north and the other south of this central line, and six miles distant from it, forming a zone of twelve miles in breadth, this zone will be found to enclose nearly all the productive mines of tin, lead, or copper in the two counties. On the Dartmoor, perhaps, this zone may be flattened out a little; but the metallic deposits there are proportionately diffused, no considerable quantity being found in any one locality. An opinion has been prevalent, especially in the western part of the county, that a lode, to be productive, should be situated to the north of granite. This holds good only to the west of Truro. The great tin and copper district east of Truro, especially about St. Blaize, lies to the south of granite. The great mining zone does not follow the granite, but continues in the direction of a right angle to the present magnetic current. And wherever, in that direction, the great beds of secondary granite, compact clay-slate, greenstone, white granular killas, and elvan courses are found, there the great deposits of copper have been found. These beds do not everywhere extend to the whole width of the twelve miles, but large tracts sometimes occur, of several miles in length, where the strata are utterly unfavourable for mining operations. The tract extending from Chacewater to several miles east of Truro may be adduced as an example. In strata of this character lead, silver, zinc, and sulphur are the only ores likely to be found there. The strata north and south of this twelve mile zone, as far as I have had opportunity of making observations, seem unfavourable for mining operations. Hitherto, at least, profitable mining has been almost entirely included within that width.—CHARLES THOMAS.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, July 8, 1859.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	BRASS.		Per lb.
Copper wire	0 1 1/4	0 1 1/4	Sheets	10 1/2	11 1/2
ditto tubes	0 1 1/4	0 1 1/4	Wire	10 1/2	11 1/2
Sheeting & bolts	0 0 11	0 0 11	Tubes	12 1/2	13 1/2
Bottoms	0 1 0	0 1 0	FOREIGN STEEL.		Per Ton.
Old (Exchange)	0 0 10	0 0 10	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) .	15	0 0
Best selected	105	10 0	(hammered)	19	0 0
Tough cakes	102	10 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) .	21	0 0
South American	100	0 0	English, Spring	18	0 0
IRON.			Reamer's, Engineers' Tool .	41	0 0
Bars, Welsh, in London .	7	0 0	Spindle	7	0 0
Bars, to arrive	6	5 0	SPELTEN.		Per Ton.
Nail rods	7	10 0	Foreign	19	17 0 0
Stafford, in London . .	8	0 0	To arrive	19	15 0 0
Bars, ditto	8	0 0	ZINC.		
Hoops, ditto	9	0 0	In sheets	26	0 0
Sheets, single	9	0 0	TIN.		
Pig, No. 1, in Wales . .	3	15 0	English, blocks	125	0 0
Refined metal, ditto . .	4	10 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) .	126	0 0
Bars, common, ditto . .	5	10 0	Ditto, Refined	133	0 0
Ditto, merchant, in Tees .	6	10 0	Hansa	144	0 0
Ditto, railway ditto . .	5	15 0	Stratals	149	0 0
Ditto, Swed. in London .	12	0 0	TIN-PLATES.		
In stock to arrive . . .	12	0 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	11	0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde . .	2	11 0	IX Ditto 1st quality . .	17	0 0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees . .	2	10 0	IC Ditto 2d quality . .	1	0 0
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	2	8 0	IX Ditto 3d quality . .	1	0 0
Staffordshire Forge Pig .	3	10 0	IX Coke	1	5 0
Welsh Forge Pig	—	—	IX Ditto	1	11 0
LEAD.			Canada plates	15	0 0
English Pig	22	15 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.	—	—
Ditto sheet	23	15 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing .	p. lb.	9 1/2
Ditto red lead	24	5 0	Indian Charcoal Pigs . .	—	6 10 0
Ditto white	30	0 0	In London	—	—
Ditto patent shot	26	0 0	* At the works, is. to is. 6d. per box less.		
Spanish	22	10 0			

REMARKS.—There have been some few alterations in quotations, and a turn in the position of several metals. The announcement of the armistice between France and Austria has created an improved feeling, and already a strong disposition is visible to demand higher rates.

COPPER.—At present no apparent increase in business has been effected by the recent reduction, and our market seems still to occupy an undecided position; buyers are not much inclined to purchase beyond 11d., thinking that, before long, it will become the current rate; a few good orders, however, have been given out, and at present sellers are firm at fixed rates.

IRON.—About 5000 tons of rails for the American market have been sold at 6l. per ton at the works, and ironmasters are not disposed to accept contracts under that price. Merchant bars have been sold at 6l. 5s. 6d., in London. Staffordshire without alteration. Swedish bars have declined, and good Indian assortments are offering at 12l. 10s.; buyers limited. Scotch pigs, during the last few days, have much improved, and speculative sales have been made at 51s. 9d., cash; the market closes with an upward tendency.

LEAD.—For shipment, some transactions have taken place at 22l. 15s.; for English pig; sheet, at 23l. 10s. Spanish continues in request at 22l. 5s. to 22l. 10s.

SPELTEN.—Importers are mostly holding off, in anticipation of better prices; some parcels in second hands have been sold at from 19l. 10s. to 19l. 15s., and finally at 19l. 17s. 6d., and but little could be procured even at 20l. Stock here 4000 tons.

TIN.—The smelters of block, bars, and refined, will not sell any at fixed rates, and the trade is expecting an advance will quickly ensue. All the tin offered for sale at the Netherlands' Trading Company's annual sale was disposed of at 82½ fls., and the market closes with a strong and healthy appearance; there is every prospect, on account of the short supplies, that even higher rates will be obtained. Straits will, doubtless, be proportionately; holders are now asking 140l., but this is a nominal price.

TIN-PLATES.—Higher prices have been obtained; IC coke, 25s. 6d.; IC charcoal, 32s. to 32s. 6d. STEEL in fair demand.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 7.—Since the date of our last report a somewhat firmer feeling has prevailed in our metal market, and an improved enquiry has been observable: *bona fide* business has not much increased as yet, but the disposition to operate is becoming more and more apparent, and a more satisfactory position of the trade generally may be looked forward to. The price of Welsh bars has hardened, and some manufacturers are now asking an advance of 6s. per ton on the quotation of a month ago. There is also more enquiry for rails, which will have a tendency to maintain full prices of bars. For Staffordshire iron the demand is moderately good, and we hear of no disposition to disturb prices. The market for Scotch pig has been considerably firmer during the past week, and prices have advanced fully 1s. per ton, closing to-day, however, somewhat weaker—the price of g.m.b., storekeepers' warrants, mixed numbers, f.o.b. in Glasgow, being 49s. 3d. per ton, having touched 49s. 6d. per ton in the early part of the week. The shipments are large, being 10,033 tons, against 9603 tons for the corresponding week of last year. A reduction of ½d. per lb. in the price of copper was announced on the 1st inst., and some orders, limited to 11½d. per lb., were at once given out; but the market is quiet, and orders are still held over in anticipation of further ease in prices. The high price paid at the Dutch tin sale to-day has had the effect of stiffening this market, and at the moment English tin is not offered, as an advance is more than probable. Tin-plates are firmer, and prices are at a shade higher. In lead there is nothing new. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6l. 5s. 6d. to 6l. 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 125l. per ton; common bar, 126l.; refined block, 133l.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 30s. 6d. to 33s. per box; coke, IC, 25s. to 26s.—Lead: English sheet, 23l. 10s. per ton; English pig, 22l. 10s.—Copper: Cable and tile, 102l. 10s. per ton; best selected, 105l. 10s.; sheathing and bolt, 11½d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 9½d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30l. to 40l. per ton; spring, 18l. to 24l.; cast and shear, 50l. to 60l. per ton.

GLASGOW, JULY 7.—Since our last report the market has gradually improved, and a very considerable business has been done at the current rates. As high as 48s. 3d., prompt cash, and 50s., three months open, was paid and offered, but we closed to-day rather flatter, 2500 tons having changed hands at 49s., prompt cash. No. 1, g.m.b., 49s.; No. 3 ditto, 49s.—Shipments: Foreign, 3816 tons; coastwise, 6217 tons = 10,033 tons, against 9603 tons in the corresponding week of last year.

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.—The extreme tightness of the money market has prevented any further improvement in metals, and there are few transactions reported. Holders, however, are firm at last market's quotations, and so soon as the money market is easier, we may expect to see a fair business done at improved rates.

The Imports of Metals, metallic ores, and minerals identified with mining into the port of London since our last report, have been:—Copper: 4911 cakes, and 14,266 ingots from Adelaide; 1151 ingots from Port Phillip; 21 pieces, and 7 casks from Odessa. Copper Ore: 3060 bags from Port Phillip; 404 bags from Adelaide; 5380 bags from Sydney; 80 tons from Nassau. Iron: 4583 bags Soderham; 3206 bags from Galstroom; 4030 bags from Stockholm; 13 packages from Dunkerque. Steel: 39 parcels from Rotterdam. Spelter: 11,783 plates from Stettin; 1484 plates from Hamburg; 39 cases, 112 casks, 33 sheets, and 6 barrels from Antwerp. Zinc: 478 ingots, and 13 casks from Antwerp; 84 casks from Rotterdam. Lead: 65 bags from Sydney; 232 bags from San Sebastian. Tin: 63 slabs from Antwerp. Old Metal: 13 packages from Port Phillip. Antimony: 4 casks from Hamburg. Copperas: 10 casks from Rouen. Charcoal: 150 bags from Bordeaux, and 50 bags from Antwerp. Phosphoric: 316 bags from Colombo. Saltpetre: 9881 bags from Calcutta, and 1352 bags, and 50 cases from Bombay. White lead: 50 casks from Hamburg. At Southampton, 16 packages of copper ore have been imported from Colon.

There has been a little more animation in the Chemical Market during the past week, but prices have not materially varied. On Thursday,

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858,
BEING THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1845), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.
The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1858.
A FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also a FEW COPIES OF THE REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL'S Mining Office, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.
Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR,
published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or 41s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER and the YEAR ENDING March 31, 1859, with Particulars of the principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Four Years, &c., and of SPECIAL REPORTS ON VARIOUS IMPORTANT MINES, IS NOW READY, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.
Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application.
Also, COPIES OF "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S. Pp. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. 6d. advertisement in another column.

MAP OF CORNWALL.—A Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of the County of Cornwall, by THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer and Sharebroker, 223 and 224, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London. This map is drawn on a scale of three miles to an inch, and geologically coloured from the Ordnance Survey. It is printed in three colours—red, black, and blue. All the mining districts in the county are distinctly shown, with the height of the principal hills, and the boundary line of upwards of two hundred parishes.
Price, mounted on cloth and rollers, 10s. 6d.

STATISTICS (Compiled from Official Documents) AND OBSERVATIONS UPON THE MINES OF CORNWALL.
By THOMAS SPARGO.
Sent post free for seven postage stamps.

FORM OF "TACK-NOTE."
OR LICENSE TO EXPLORE FOR MINERALS.
A blank form of Memorandum of Agreement, for facilitating the giving and obtaining of permission to explore mineral property, based upon the much-admired German mining law, and similar in effect to the "Schürfschein," has just been printed, and will be forwarded by post on receipt of a remittance for the amount. The use of this form will infallibly prevent the refusal, so frequently complained of, to grant a lease after the necessary trials of ground have been made, and much expense incurred.
London: Published at the Mining Journal Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

•• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

VARIATION OF THE COPPER STANDARD.—In reply to your correspondent, in last week's Journal, on the cost of smelting different produce ores, the information he desires is strictly the secret of the smelter, and can only be obtained in practice. It is not probable that the cost is the same to each company, as one may possess greater facilities than another. The rule given in the *Miners' Manual* for finding the variation of the standard holds good in every case when the returning charges are known; an illustrative example is given in page 29, example 3, of the *Manual*.—W. RICKARD.

COPPER ORE STANDARD.—In last week's Journal, "A Mine Adventurer" asks for an elucidation of what he calls the mystery of the copper ore standard, and how to find the true rate for different produces, so as to act fairly between adventurer and tributer. Permit me to inform him that some 30 years or more since I had to decide this, and sometimes in a magistrate's court. My rules, or rather tables founded on those rules, perfectly agreeing with the smelter's calculations, I then published, for the benefit of all concerned, in a form to be sent by post with a 1d. stamp, in an envelope, the better bound at 1s., and the planer at 6d., of which I sold a goodly number, and have a few left. I believe wherever they have found their way they are regarded as a text-book. I fully intend to re-publish it, with explanations, as soon as my time permits, of which I will give due notice in your columns.—JESU HITCHES: S. Finch-lane.

VARIATION OF THE COPPER STANDARD.—It was not my intention to convey the idea, as inferred by "A Mine Adventurer," that Mr. Rickard's rule is founded on a wrong principle. The principle, as far as it goes, I believe to be correct, but the result without, as I before remarked, taking into account the increase or decrease in the cost of smelting the different produce ores, is, I maintain, incorrect; and the fact, as stated by "A Mine Adventurer," that the smelters have "variation tables," is still further evidenced in support of the assertion. Mr. Davey's Tables may very well answer the purpose for which they are intended, but are not sufficiently nice to serve as a guide to regulate the price in buying and selling ore.—L. A. F.

THE COPPER STANDARD.—I am much obliged for the very lucid explanation of the mode of working the copper standard, given by "Cornubensis" in your last Journal, and applied them to the average smelter, to those of the Redruth sale, also published in your last Journal, with the following results:—The particulars were average standard, 1207. 12s. 6d.; average produce, 63s.; average price per ton, 47. 12s. 6d. Therefore, 1207. 12s. 6d. ÷ 63s. = 19.16s. 6d., which, divided by 100, gives 77. 13s. 9.18d.; from this deduct 21. 12s., and we obtain 47. 12s. 9.18d.—difference (say) 9d. Now for the other operation: 47. 12s. 6d. + 21. 12s. = 77. 13s. 6d. + 100 = 7721. 10s., which, divided by 63s., gives 121. 12s. 6d. + 17d.—difference (say) 11s. 6d. How am I to reconcile this state of affairs, and how am I to convince myself that the standard is not a myth?—A SHAREHOLDER.

THE SWANSEA COPPER SALES.—We have again to call your attention to the discrepancies in the remarks with regard to the copper ore sales at Swansea. We find that the figures given in the Journal do not agree with each other: thus, in the Journal of June 18 the mean price of ore was stated at 92. 4s. 8d., instead of 87. 11s., which appears to be correct according to our mode of calculation; for 1552 tons of British ore of 94% produce gives 145.56 tons of fine copper; and 1907 tons of foreign ore, of 16% produce, gives 309.88 tons of fine copper; together 455.44 tons. Then, 39,503. 11s. 6d. divided by 455.44 gives as the mean price of the ton of copper but 87. 11s., and not 92. 4s. 8d., as you state. Again, if we seek the amount of money: from the average produce and average price per ton, we likewise find a discrepancy for 3459 tons, at an average price of 117. 8s. 6d., give 39,519. 11s. 6d., instead of 39,503. 11s. 6d. We should feel obliged if some of your correspondents would give more precise details for the simplest method by which your results may be arrived at.—ESTIVANT FARMER.

TREBANE MINE AND MACHINERY.—In reply to the Notice to Correspondents, in the Journal of last week, I have to inform "A Sufferer," who has signed the same, that I have purchased from the Trebane Mining Company, through their secretary, Mr. R. Dely, the engine, boilers, and machinery on the mine, and have paid a deposit thereon; the balance will be forthcoming as per arrangement.—THOS. BARTLETT: 36, Lombard-street, City, July 7.

TOLVADEN MINE.—The management of this adventure, unfortunately, has always been subject to doubt and suspicion. The sale of ore announced in last week's Journal (505 tons) ought to prove satisfactory, and allay fear; but what reason can be assigned for the refusal by the authorities to permit Capt. Charles Thomas to inspect the mine, and make a report thereon, for a shareholder, and from whom he had a written authority? What hope can we have that our mine will obtain that position which it is represented as justly meriting, when such a competent and honourable gentleman as the manager of Dolowath Mine is not allowed to inspect the mine? I hope that some explanation will be given; whether satisfactory or not, we must form our own opinion.—A SHAREHOLDER.

MINE MACHINERY.—We will give a sketch of the plan referred to by "Mine Agent" in an early Journal.

TIN MINING.—The adventures in our home tin mines have good grounds for congratulating themselves upon the prospects of the tin trade, since a rise in price here appears inevitable, from the result of the Dutch sale, just passed. In your last Journal, English refined was quoted 1331., and it was estimated that 77 s., equal to about 1341. per ton here, would be quite as much as would be realised for the foreign tin to be sold at Amsterdam. Instead of this the average was 82 1/2 s., equal to 1431. 10s. per ton here, so that it is probable during the next year the average price of English refined will be at least 1401. per ton.—G. A.

NANTOES AND PENRHUW MINES.—Can any one connected inform a shareholder why the shares in this mine are at so low a price, when, taking into consideration the good lode they have during the last six weeks—a lode that will produce 3 or 4 tons of lead ore per fm., and entirely in virgin ground, with 70 fms. of back, and a lode in the west end now all the width of the end, and no north wall, producing 3 tons of lead ore per fm., and quite as good going east. I should say that Mr. Moore is willing to give 30s. per share for 15 shares. I should say that if he offered 50s. it would scarcely be taken in the immediate neighbourhood. It is the best discovery of ore that has been made in Cardiganshire for many years, and, if it continue, Nantoes and Penrhui will be one of the best mines in the county. The merit alone of cutting this good lode is due to Capt. Henry Bondy, but, as there is a superintendent coming there once a month, he has taken the praise to himself, when in reality he did not go a step towards it—indeed, was quite opposed to Capt. Bondy when he proposed to drive in north, which was done after the superintendent left the mine, and he was quite surprised when informed the ore was cut.—W. J.: Pouterwyd, Wales.

ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY.—In a recent Number of your Journal it was stated that the Government arbitrator, in his decision upon the merits of the Acadian iron for the purposes of cannon, decided upon the result of a chemical analysis alone, without regard to practical utility of the iron, and that the umpire afterwards called upon had also decided upon the same analysis. If it can be proved by practical results that the Acadian iron is capable of being successfully used for all engineering and mechanical purposes, both tensile and transverse, this decision that the Acadian iron is unfit for the purposes to which Government intended to apply it seems somewhat inexplicable. If it has been decided by the Government authorities that unless iron contain certain chemical proportions it shall not be used for the purposes of cannon, regardless of the result which practice may demonstrate, the decision then is satisfactorily explained. In the face of the fact, however, that the umpire stated that the iron was useful for purposes where strength and a great power of resistance were required, and of the further fact that it is the opinion of many eminent practical men that silico-

in no way militates against the strength of iron, the decision seems somewhat anomalous. It may be that there remains something yet to be explained, which, if any of your readers could supply, would be gladly received by many interested in the manufacture of iron.—A. C.

WEST DEVON.—Some particulars respecting this company will appear in our next.

EAST CARADON.—Will any of your readers inform me what steps are being taken in the prosecution of this mine, with a view to its development, as from the secrecy maintained by the management, parties interested and residing at a distance are unable to ascertain what is being done with their property? I have made enquiries of brokers connected with the market, but cannot obtain the slightest information from them, the general reply being, "I am not aware that anything is being done there." Therefore, the only course left open is to apply to the Journal.—ONE INTERESTED.

•• With last week's MINING JOURNAL we gave a SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, which contains—The "Welcome" Nugget, Victoria (illustrated); The "Malachite" Nugget, South Australia (illustrated); The West Tolvadden Mine (illustrated); Mining—Practical and Commercial—No. 1; The "Tribute System" of Working Copper and Tin Mines; On the Dressing of Copper Ores; The Progressive Application of Machinery to Mining Purposes; The Gold and Silver Fever in the United States; On the Utilization of Mine Products; The Bog Lead Mine (illustrated), &c., &c.

•• With the MINING JOURNAL of June 18 was given a SUPPLEMENT, which contains—Manufacture of Malleable Iron and Steel—by Mr. Henry Bessemer; Improvements in the Steam-Engine; Plan of the Bog Lead Mining Company's (Limited) Mineral Property; Plan of the Carway and Duffryn Steam Coal Company's (Limited) Mineral Property; The Iron Trade of the United States; Discovering Water by the Divining Rod; Blasting Powder; Steam Jackets; Registering Pyrometer; Salford Horological Skill, &c., &c.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 9, 1859.

The following are the particulars of the sales of Copper Ore for the quarter ending June 30, 1859:—

	Tons	Value
Cornwall and Devon, at the Cornwall Ticketings	48,774	£282,966 10 0
Foreign, Irish, and elsewhere, at Swansea	12,701	160,822 0 6
Total for the quarter	61,475	£443,788 10 6

The Sales of Copper Ore at the Cornwall Ticketings during the quarter ending June 30, 1859, were as follows:—

Date.	Av. stand.	Prod.	Price.	Tons ore.	Fine copper.	Amount.
Mar. 31	£139 10	7	£7 0 0	4464	312 4	£31,267 19 6
April 7	143 11	6 1/2	6 3 0	4386	272 3	26,997 8 6
" 21	146 2	5 1/2	5 17 6	4359	258 0	25,710 13 0
" 28	142 6	6 1/2	6 12 0	3036	199 12	20,056 0 6
May 5	135 8	7 1/2	7 11 0	3617	275 2	27,309 3 6
" 12	136 1	6 1/2	6 1 6	4026	260 16	24,412 4 0
" 19	135 9	5 1/2	4 18 6	4997	278 1	24,163 19 0
" 26	130 9	6 1/2	5 5 6	3815	235 0	20,168 9 0
June 2	124 19	6 1/2	5 18 0	4123	285 11	24,338 8 6
" 9	124 12	6 1/2	4 19 6	4295	266 7	21,276 13 6
" 23	123 2	6 1/2	4 13 6	4722	284 19	22,089 15 0
" 30	120 12	6 1/2	4 19 6	3024	194 0	15,975 16 0
Total sales for the quarter				48,774	3121 15	£282,966 10 0
Showing a quarterly average of				45,090	2854 1	£282,002 16 0
Corresponding quarter, June, 1858				45,652	3001 17	£271,197 0 6
Corresponding quarter, June, 1858				44,518	2910 9	£242,979 8 6
Total sales for the year				133,944	11888 2	£1,079,075 15 0
Showing a quarterly average of				45,986	2972 0	£269,768 18 6
Corresponding quarter, June, 1858				46,923	2962 12	£261,585 1 6

The present quarter is greatly in excess over all the four preceding ones as to tonnage of ore, and quantity of metal in it, although only 963. 14s. in money for an excess of 267 t. 14 c. of fine copper, worth at least 21,500l.

Last quarter Devon Great Consols sold 6048 tons of ore for £32,302 16 0
This quarter 6170 tons of ore for 26,831 0 0

Showing an increase of 122 tons of ore. Decrease £ 5,471 16 0

Equal to a reduction in the dividends upon the quarter of 5l. per share, or 20l. per annum. The question is, how long the directors and shareholders of this princely concern will allow such a depreciation of their property to continue? The mining interest look to them as the quarter from whence any alteration should emanate in the present system of smelting monopoly.

The Sales of Copper Ore at the Swansea Ticketings, during the quarter ending June, 1859, were as follows:—

Date.	Standard.	Produce.	Tons.	Amount.
April 19	£122 8 6	8 1/2	1853	£15,517 1 6
May 3	112 15 0	16 1/2	1858	30,854 19 6
" 17	114 16 0	11 1/2	2149	24,443 7 6
" 31	104 17 6	15 13-16	1357	19,494 4 0
June 14	104 12 6	13-16	3459	39,503 11 6
" 28	102 17 0	12 1/2	2045	21,018 18 6
Total for the quarter			12,701	£160,822 0 6
Showing a quarterly average of			10,367	£136,241 19 0
Corresponding quarter, June, 1858			7,628	£108,668 5 0
Corresponding quarter, June, 1858			11,212	£121,043 16 6
Total for the year			41,908	£516,776 1 0
Showing a quarterly average of			10,477	£129,194 0 0
Corresponding quarter ending June, 1858			12,120	£148,632 0 0

The present quarter exceeds, both in quantity and money, all the four preceding quarters, as shown above, and notwithstanding a fall in the standard of nearly 15l., the increased quantity of metal accounts for the excess in the amount of money. One portion is derived from rich regulus from Australia, and the remainder, we are well pleased to find, is the yield of Ireland—Berehaven in particular. This reduction in the value of copper ore will be severely felt by all the foreign mines, and considerably reduce the amount of future dividends. We understand that large quantities of foreign ore are now upon the water; and until such large shipments are abated (as they naturally must be) we may expect the present low rates to rule, unless a sudden demand should start up in the meantime. The smelters are taking good care of themselves, as they always do; a wide margin of profit falls to their lot. Let copper be at a high or low rate, their high mightiness prosper on all occasions.

We recur to the subject of sulphur ore production in Great Britain; it has become an important branch in our commercial industry, and its demand is steadily on the increase, arising in a great measure from the extensive application of sulphuric acid in the manufacture of superphosphates of all kinds, being, in fact, the basis of every description of patent manure, and which, for agricultural purposes, is in course of general application. The supply is, for the greater part, from the mineral district of Oveca, in the county Wicklow, therefore the statistics in reference thereto will not be uninteresting; indeed they are important, as showing the benefit which has accrued to those who devoted capital and energy to the developing of the riches of the district in question.

Prior to 1839 the mines in the vicinity of Oveca were worked exclusively for copper, and as the yield of this metal fell off the sulphur ore increased in quantity, to the great disappointment of all interested in the works. In the following year, however, the supply of native sulphur from Sicily and Naples was withheld, but iron pyrites, or sulphur ore, was soon found to be an excellent substitute, the trade in it rapidly spread, and it is now preferred to the more expensive material.

The Oveca district took the lead in the matter, and the sulphur ore of this locality is considered as better suited than any other for the requirements of the trade. Ballymurtagh (now the Wicklow Copper Mining Company) ceased to work with the cessation of the yield of copper, and Cronebane and Tigrany, two of the other principal copper mines, passed, from the same

cause, into the hands of Messrs. WILLIAMS, of Cornwall, while Ballygahan was also left in a state of inactivity. The opening up of this new source of profit soon changed, however, the aspect of affairs. The Wicklow Copper Mining Company has since divided 170,000l. amongst its proprietors, the Messrs. WILLIAMS have realised fortunes, and Ballygahan has likewise been the source of large profitable income to the owners, said to be 10,000l. per annum, clear of all charges. Connorree was also extensively worked for copper, and has subsequently progressed most satisfactorily for sulphur ore, sending from 8000 to 10,000 tons annually to market, and this is the property which it is now proposed to work more extensively, by increased capital, through the medium of a company, and of which there is no reason to doubt, the shareholders hereafter will have no ground for regretting the support they have given to the enterprise.

The supply of sulphur ore of the district is now about 150,000 tons annually, of which the Wicklow Copper Company send about 50,000 tons, Messrs. WILLIAMS about 50,000, Ballygahan about 30,000 to 40,000, and Connorree about 10,000 tons—all of which will be materially augmented by the construction of the branch railway from Wicklow through this mineral district; for the difficulty and expense of transport to the coast, in carts and cars, have necessarily checked the full development of the set, consequently the reduction which a railway will effect in this particular will not only give a further profit to the mines, in the mere difference of cost between carts and rail, but will enable the mines to forward the poorer ores, which are now either piled up on bank as useless or left standing in the mines. In the traffic calculations for the railway, it is estimated that 50,000 to 100,000 tons of sulphur ore will be added to the present production, and Connorree will necessarily, it is stated, and apparently on sound data, give the greater proportion of the increase, inasmuch as it is a very extensive property, about 1700 acres, and has not been worked upon to the extent of the adjoining sets. The bill for this railway has passed through the House of Lords without opposition, has been read a second time in the House of Commons, and a committee is now nominated to receive evidence thereon.

Being led to these remarks by the issuing of the prospectus of the Connorree Mining Company, it is only right to mention that the property of this company will be the most benefited by the carrying of the railway through the Oveca district, inasmuch as it is the most eastern of the sets, consequently the first reached by the line of rail, added to which it will pass through the set, and within about 1 mile of the floors, whence it is intended to construct a siding or tram. In addition to the trade in sulphur ore carried on by this district, a considerable quantity of precipitate of copper produced from the water from the mines, after it has done all the necessary work on the floors, &c. In this particular the Connorree Mine sends about 25 tons per annum, of the value of 36l. per ton; and this portion of income can be increased with facility, it is asserted, to a very great extent. The oxide of copper in the water is shown, on analysis, to be 8 1/2 per cent., and hence the rapidity with which the copper is precipitated; but it is now found that the same water contains 4 1/2 per cent. of oxide of zinc; therefore, it is contended, by those who have investigated the matter, that the zinc can be thrown in a similar manner, and become a source of greater profit than the precipitate of copper, without in any way deteriorating from the benefit to be derived from the latter. It is remarkable that although the sulphur ore does not contain, on an average, more than 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. of copper, yet the water from the mine yields 8 1/2 per cent. of oxide, which is equivalent to about 6 1/2 per cent. of copper; therefore, the natural and only inference is that there must be vast deposits of copper ore at lower depths; and, should the sulphur ore fail, that copper would at once present itself, especially as copper was found in such quantities and so rich in the mere surface workings of the mines of the locality.

The Oveca district is truly favoured by Providence in every sense. Its scenery, in mountain and valley, wood and water, is almost unequalled, while the mineral productions are apparently inexhaustible. It will probably be one of the routes which tourists will select this autumn, in preference to continental trips. We can readily encourage them to do so, and recommend them likewise not to be satisfied with the beauties of nature, which abound on all sides, but to visit the mines, where they will find much to amuse as well as to instruct. Connorree stands on the summit of a hill, and can be seen all round the country. The view from the floors, looking towards Glenmalur (the glen of much ore) or into the Vale of Oveca will of itself repay a trip to this interesting locality.

GEOLOGICAL RAMBLES THROUGH THE MINING DISTRICTS OF SOUTH DEVON.—No. I.

The mining districts of South Devon reach eastward from the Tamar to the Teign, a length of about 30 miles. South and north they extend about the same distance, from near the sea to a point a little north of Okehampton, beyond which the strata gradually merge into the culm measures of the northern part of the county. Nearly in the centre of this area protrudes the great granite range of Dartmoor, having a length of 22 miles from north to south, and an average breadth of from 12 to 15 miles.

This granite range is overlain in its southern part by Devonian, and on its northern part by carboniferous, strata, which about the middle gradually merge into each other. East of the Teign, towards the Haldon Hills, and south of the Teign estuary, towards Torbay, these ancient sedimentary rocks are overlain unconformably by the new red sandstone and secondary strata. A tertiary deposit, known as the Bovey lignite bed, occupies the lower part of the basin of that river between Newton Abbot and Bovey Tracey.

The Devonian rocks of South Devon are of that mineral character usually distinguished by the name of clay-slate, and occur in all the various types which characterise sedimentary deposits of that nature. Their mineral composition varies from an almost purely argillaceous to a highly arenaceous type, and their structure is equally diverse, alternating from a flaggy to that greatly altered structure which characterises the rock known to miners as killas. These Devonian rocks are interstratified or penetrated on the southern and south-eastern skirts of the moor by a great band of limestone or trappean rocks, reaching from the neighbourhood of Newton and Torquay, where the limestone has an immense development, westward to Plymouth, where that rock equally preponderates. The metalliferous portions of this area include the Dartmoor granite, and the clay-slate country surrounding it for a width not exceeding two miles. In the Tavistock district, on the western side of the moor, the metalliferous clay-slate country has more than double this width; but then its western frontier, including the Devon Great Consols and its neighbouring mines, is not geologically connected with the Dartmoor range, but is in that sense related to the Hingston Down granite, which protrudes on the Cornish side of the Tamar, extending, however, across the bed of that river, just into the county of Devon. In addition to this metalliferous country, an iron-producing tract is traceable, at intervals, round the south coast from Brixham to Salcombe.

These metalliferous tracts may conveniently be divided into the following districts:—

- 1.—The DARTMOOR district, including the whole of the granite country of the moor, producing tin.
- 2.—The TAVISTOCK district, including the country from the Tamar to the moor, extending north and south from the Thistle Brook, north of Bristow, to the Plym. This is the great copper producing country of Devonshire, and also comprises the rich lead mines of the Tamar.
- 3.—The OKEHAMPTON district, extending on the north of the moor, from the Tavistock district to the River Teign. This is not a district of any present importance, although it contains points of promise.
- 4.—The CULSTON district, reaching from Dunsford south to Bovey. An important lead country, including Wheal Exmouth and other well-known mines.
- 5.—The AMBURY and BUCKFASTLEIGH district, comprising the whole of the eastern side of the moor from Bovey to South Brent. A copper, tin, and iron district of a rising character, although it does not include any dividend mines.
- 6.—The PLYMPTON and IVY BRIDGE district, comprising the country between South Brent and the River Plym. The mines in the parish of Plympton are of some note, and include Wheal Sidney, Old Bottle Hill, and others.
- 7.—The SOUTH COAST IRON district, extending at intervals from Brixham to the metamorphic rocks of the Bolt and Start.

The metalliferous produce of these districts is copper, tin, lead, zinc, and iron: the non-metallic mineral produce is principally China-clay and granite. Manganese used formerly to be extensively worked, but is now neglected. The produce is very great, exceeding, in 1857, the value of 220,000l. The tin mines, although by far the most ancient, and of great importance in former days, are now of comparatively trifling value, their entire produce in 1857 scarcely exceeding 7000l. The lead and zinc produce is respectable, reaching, in 1857, about 35,000l. in value. The iron mines are only new, but they are reported to be of great promise. Taken altogether, and including the granite and China-clay, the mineral produce of South Devon, not including that raised for merely local consumption, may be roughly estimated at about 300,000l. a year in value.

on. The agents are looking forward to the western ground for the development of more ore ground, but this will take some time to accomplish. Shares at the present time are rather flat; should the lawsuit end in favour of this mine, the shares will no doubt advance to some extent. Carn Brea continues to look well, and shares are firm. West Setons have somewhat declined. Wheel Basset shares are about 170l. West Bassett about 20l. North Frances shares are low. St. Day United continues to look well at several points. At Great South Tolgus there is a good lode in the 60 and 80 west. East Basset shares are about 165l. Great Wheel Basset is looking more promising in the western levels. Grambler shares are from 60l. to 65l. Wheel Providence shares have an upward tendency. Wheel Margarets have declined, in consequence of a report that 100,000l. worth of tin belonging to Wheel Mary has been taken away, but this is likely to be an exaggeration. Wheel Margery is looking promising for further improvement in the western part of the mine.

The Royal Cornwall and Devon Miners' Artillery Militia have been called out for training and exercise at Truro, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Colman Rashleigh, Bart. They are a fine body of men, and have a soldier-like appearance. The contrast between them and the Royal Cornwall Rangers Regiment, which assembles at Bodmin, is generally remarked. The latter are smaller men, for the most part, than the Miners' Militia.

Meetings for the formation of volunteer rifle and artillery corps are being held in different parts of the county. Penzance had the honour of taking the initiative in this movement, and last week a meeting was held at Camborne for a similar object. Camborne is in the midst of a dense mining population, and if the mine captains and some of the influential lords and adventurers join heartily in the movement, there would be no difficulty in raising several corps of 100 men each in that district. A committee was formed, at the head of which stands Mr. Basset, of Tehidy, who has the largest income from mining sets of any landed proprietor in Cornwall. Mr. St. Aubyn, of Clowance; Dr. Smith (chairman of the Cornwall Railway Company), and many of the influential inhabitants of Camborne are on the committee, which also includes the names of Captain J. Vivian, of North Roskear; and Captain Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, with power to add others. The Rev. W. P. Chappel, rector of Camborne, expressed a hope that a fair proportion of the working miners of the district would be added to the committee, and said that he considered the muscle, nerve, and intelligence of that class would furnish the right sort of material for forming good members of the proposed rifle corps. In this the rev. gentleman is probably correct, and we may expect to see a smart rifle corps raised at Camborne as in any part of the county, or perhaps of the kingdom. There are persons who think that an artillery corps should also be formed in this mining district, as the activity and sharpness of the miners would be likely to turn out some of the best of artillerymen. Considering the extent of sea coast, and the numerous forts and landing places of which an enemy might take advantage in Cornwall, there ought to be numerous rifle and artillery corps formed in the county, and this might be easily accomplished in the populous districts of West Cornwall, provided the magistrates, the gentry, and the influential class of mining agents and adventurers would do their duty in the raising of such corps, and in subscribing towards their expenses. Penzance has set a very praiseworthy example in this respect, where not only men but money is forthcoming towards the cost of equipment, rifles, and other necessary expenditure. Camborne, Redruth, Truro, and Falmouth most certainly ought not to be behind Penzance in this patriotic movement.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JULY 7.—The general trade of the north-eastern ports at present is in a very healthy state. The Alkali Trade on the Tyne, which is very extensive, is pretty brisk, and the export trade in coal also continues good.

The general position of the Coal and Iron Trades has undergone no particular change. The exports of iron for the five months ending May 31 have been on an extensive scale, and show a considerable increase generally as compared with the same period last year, the only exception being in pig-iron, which shows a falling off of about 18 per cent.; but in bar, bolt, and railway iron, and indeed in every other description, there has been a great increase. In steam-engines there has been a considerable falling off. At the Consett Iron-Works considerable activity prevails, and a movement has begun there for the purpose of establishing a very great desideratum—that is, a weekly market. At this busy hive of industry the three villages of Consett, Blackhill, and Leadgate have a population of 15,000, and those three places are destined to become one at no distant date there can be little doubt. They are situated about 14 miles equidistant from Durham, Hexham, and Newcastle, the nearest market towns, so that a weekly market will be of great service to the inhabitants of the district generally.

The sinking of the shaft at the North Seaton "winning" has been impeded lately by water, but is again resumed. The sinking of the new shaft at Newsham in connection with the Cowpen Colliery is also suspended at present, on account of water. This is also the case with the new shaft at the Seaton Delaval Colliery, where they are at present engaged in putting in metal tubing to keep the water back, which is expected to be completed in a short time, and the sinking resumed. A new engine of 70-horse power has been erected at the Holywell new pit, for the purpose of pumping water and drawing coals, and is expected to be got to work shortly.

Several accidents have, we regret to state, occurred in the district lately. An old man of the name of Aitken was shockingly mutilated lately in one of the pits at Washington Colliery, by coming in contact with a tram of laden coal tubs. He appears to have been hurrying along the roadway in a very incautious manner, without noticing the approaching tram, although places are provided for the safety of passengers; his own carelessness and recklessness appears to have been the cause of the accident.

Another accident, resulting in the death of J. Hall, aged 66, a workman in the Londonderry Pit, at Pettington. It was proved by J. Walker, whom the jury visited in bed, that on Tuesday week he and Hall were at work in the pit, when some stone fell on them, and Hall was killed on the spot. Walker was got out some time afterwards, and had a most miraculous escape; a large stone, 3 feet broad, 5 ft. long, and 2 ft. 9 in. thick, covered him, and before he could be got out this had to be broken in three places. Walker stated that on account of the rubbish the place could not be timbered. The deputy had examined the place the day before, and saw no sign of danger. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." On Monday week an inquest was held at Willington, on the body of J. Cockcroft, aged 12 years, who was killed on the Friday previous at Page Bank Colliery. Mr. Atkinson, the Government Inspector, was present. Deceased was killed by the cage leaving the bottom of the shaft before he had time to get properly in, by which means his head came in contact with the bunting, and killed him instantaneously. A number of witnesses were examined, whose evidence showed that the accident occurred through the neglect of the brakeman in not paying proper attention to the signals in use. The jury found that J. Cockcroft was killed by the brakeman, George Brown, drawing up the cage without being signalled, and that the said G. Brown is, therefore, guilty of manslaughter. Brown was then removed in custody, but the coroner stated that he would accept bail for his appearance at the Assizes.

A letter has been written by Mr. Jaffrey, of Hartlepool, and published in the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, on the subject of marine steam boilers and the consumption of fuel, which appears of so much importance that I think it worth giving here:—

In the latter end of last year some correspondence appeared in your pages upon the merits of "North Country" Welsh Coals, which instead of being confined to the question of motive power, was through the Billingsgate propensity of one of your correspondents, abruptly terminated, because the writer believed no practical fact could ever be demonstrated if it were made the vehicle of personal attack.

What I wished last year to show was, that with boilers properly constructed steamship owners would find that North Country coal is very much superior to Welsh for all sea-going purposes, and that in the great majority of boilers now in use a very large proportion of the primary elements of the fuel is wasted and rendered destructive to the boilers, instead of generating steam. In illustration and further confirmation of these statements, I beg to give you the results obtained from two new boilers we have lately fitted on board steamers—the *Countess of Durham* and *Viscount Lambton*. The former boilers in both ships had only been in use for three years, and could not be called old; and that there may be no room for cavil or doubt, I give you an extract from a letter received from the Earl of Durham's engineer, Mr. E. F. Clark, who writes thus:—

"The consumption of coals in the *Countess of Durham's* old boiler for the average of four voyages was 58½ tons per London voyage, with the new boiler it is about 39 tons per voyage; but with the last alteration of bars, which has hardly been fairly tested yet, having only gone one voyage since, I expect the consumption will be below 39 tons per London voyage. The captain of the *Viscount* says his consumption with old boilers was 68 tons per London voyage, with the new boiler it is 35½ tons per London voyage."

In reference to this last it is but right to say that the principle of superheating steam was carried to a larger extent in this steamer than in the *Countess of Durham*, and to that, as well as being fitted with an improved form of propeller, must be given a share of

the increased economy obtained. In both these new boilers, I may remark, the fuel is consumed without the production of smoke.

Much has been said about the enormous expense attending screw colliers and screw steamships generally, but if we are to take the above as a specimen of the manner in which fuel has been thrown to the winds, simply from the fact that boilers have been constructed upon a false principle in detail, and if by the above fact such a direct amount of economy can be obtained by the substitution of correct principles in their construction, independent of the indirect and collateral saving, I may be pardoned for saying that steamship owners need not despair of making this kind of property a profitable and satisfactory investment. Should you deem these remarks of any public utility, perhaps you may find room for them in an early impression.—G. W. JAFFREY.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

JULY 7.—In no important respect has the position of trade changed since we last wrote. Scarcity of water still causes partial cessation of some of the works, and the weather experienced this week will add to the inconvenience. The approaching meetings of the ironmasters in the Staffordshire and Worcestershire districts are looked forward to with much interest, as the resolutions which are arrived at will have considerable influence here. The Coal Trade is quiet. Freights remain nearly the same as those quoted in last week's Journal.

From a parliamentary return, it appears that during the twelve months ending Jan. 5 last, 40,194 tons of copper ore, and 13,618 tons of regulus, were imported into Swansea; the total amounts imported into the whole of the United Kingdom being 78,641 tons of copper ore, and 18,458 tons of regulus.

The arrivals of copper ore at Swansea during the week have been on a moderate scale. Trade, however, is reported brisk, and large exports of patent fuel have been made.

The next meeting of the South Wales Institute of Engineers will take place at Swansea, on Friday and Saturday, July 22 and 23. Several important papers will be read, and interesting discussions are anticipated. The meetings will take place at the Royal Institution of South Wales.

The Penarth Railway to Ely Tidal Harbour is now completed, and has been opened for traffic. The new docks are progressing but slowly, but it is understood that more energetic exertions will shortly be made.

An examination of the pupils of the Bristol School of Mines took place last week at the School-house, Bristol. Any bailiffs, overmen, or others, engaged in the management of mines, were allowed to come forward. The examination was conducted by Professor Ramsay, F.R.S., of the Government School of Mines, London, assisted by Mr. Lionel Brough, Inspector of Mines, Mr. G. C. Greenwell, F.G.S., and other gentlemen, and it embraced—practical mining, timbering, and ventilation; machinery, boring, carrying roads, putting in dams; the causes of accidents, and the best means of preventing them; reading, writing, geology, and general capability. The result of the examination will not be made public until the examiner presents his report, after which the prizes will be distributed.

A fatal accident occurred at the Blaiva Works, on Wednesday morning, to a man named Thomas Watkins. He was employed as night watchman at the Cwm Celyn furnaces, and is supposed to have sat down on the parapet of the furnace, and fallen asleep. He fell to the ground, a depth of about 60 feet, and was discovered early in the morning with a large stone fixed in his skull. Death was probably almost instantaneous. The unfortunate man had suffered amputation of both arms through an accident at the same works a few years back. An inquest has been held before Mr. Brewer, coroner, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

When under examination before a Committee of the House of Commons, with respect to the Brecon and Merthyr Tydfil Junction Railway, Mr. Bruce, M.P., one of the managing trustees of the Dowlais Iron-Works, and Vice-chairman of the Vale of Neath Railway, took occasion to state some interesting particulars regarding the Merthyr district. He believed the population to be now 100,000, and in twenty years the number of residents had doubled. He considered that 1,000,000l. a year would be a correct estimate of the wages for labour paid in the parish. The Dowlais company alone paid nearly 500,000l. per annum in wages; 7000 persons came weekly to their pay-tables to receive wages. The company have about 280 horses of their own at work, and employ a large number besides through contractors. These few facts will serve to convey to strangers some idea of the extent of the works in question. Nothing further has transpired with respect to the Penydarren or Hirwain Works.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JULY 7.—The week between the preliminary meeting and the quarterly meetings, which take place next week, is usually a dull one, and the present is no exception. Most of the makers of superior finished iron are fairly supplied with orders, but there are not generally many on hand, and some whose quality is in good repute are slack. Makers of inferior iron have no chance of doing much, as the low prices prevailing in South Wales, and other districts possessing the means of producing second rate iron cheaply, make competition here in this quality of iron hopeless. Good qualities of pig-iron are firm in price, but the sale is dull. It is hoped that greater activity will be experienced after quarter-day.

In the Hardware Trades there is no change. Some branches are dull, but generally the home demand is tolerably good. The South American trade is very dull, as it has been for more than twelve months. The accounts by the last mail, received this week, represent commercial affairs there as extremely depressed. The news of the breaking out of the war in Northern Italy, and of the consequent tightness in the money market, had just arrived, and produced quite a panic. Discounts rose to 2 per cent. per month. This state of things would, no doubt, be temporary, as the receipt of intelligence of the rapid subsidence of the excitement in the money market here would allay the apprehension which led to it.

The continental trade is extremely dull. Tin is very firm. As stated at the time, the late reduction was probably only made with a view to the holders of tin in this country purchasing more cheaply at the forthcoming Dutch sales. The general impression is, that after those sales the price will advance, and manufacturers are desirous of laying in stocks at present rates, but they commonly obtain small quantities from the dealers.

The suspension of Messrs. Stevens Brothers, of Liverpool, will affect a considerable number of the merchants in this town and in Birmingham, and also some houses connected with the iron trade.

An information laid against Mr. C. Smith, owner of a small colliery near Wednesfield, charging him with a violation of 5 and 6 Vic., c. 99, was heard before the Wolverhampton magistrates yesterday. The charge, which was fully sustained, was that the defendant had employed a youth under the age of 15—he was not 11 years old—to superintend a gin driven by a horse which was used for raising and lowering the miners. It was stated, in justification or exoneration of the defendant, that there were hundreds of cases in the district where this provision of Lord Ashley's (now Earl Shaftesbury) Act is regularly violated. A penalty of 20l.—the minimum amount under the Act for this offence—was imposed, with costs. A common informer laid the information, and it is expected to be the first of many. Proprietors of coal mines will act wisely in reading the Act, and enquiring whether they are offending against this or any other of its provisions, especially that which prohibits the employment of boys in coal mines under 10 years of age, which is said to be broken in this locality with impunity.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JULY 7.—The position and prospects of the Iron Trade are unaltered. The reports received from these districts represent the trade as exceedingly dull, and the system of underselling is becoming more prevalent. Several of the Yorkshire houses noted for the production of a first quality of iron must be taken as an exception, and one or two others who have taken some large contracts for railway ironwork. The Derbyshire ironmasters have, on the whole, a tolerable supply of orders, and the improvement which has taken place in the cotton and woollen trades in Manchester has imparted a little stimulus to the iron trade in Lancashire.

The Coal Trade is dull, and some of the coalmasters have accepted a reduction in prices. We regret to hear that an excess of water at the collieries of the Dunstan and Barlow Company will occasion a considerable loss to the company, and throw a very large number of hands out of employment. The Staveley Collieries, the property of Mr. Barrow, are in full employment. The new arrangements of the South Yorkshire coal-

owners is giving much satisfaction, and will speedily lead to a very considerable increase in the traffic. The different firms are getting well in work with their London agencies, and it is more than probable that the effect of this arrangement will tend to reduce the price of coal in the London markets.

The Derbyshire coalowners are as zealous in their exertions to increase the demand for the coals raised from their pits in the London market as their neighbours in South Yorkshire, although their movements are comparatively noiseless. The Shipley Main coal in particular is gradually increasing in favour, and already the demand is nearly equal to the present supply, which, however, may be materially increased if necessary. Although the coal is of less attractive appearance than many others, we are assured that, both for cleanliness and evaporative powers, it is unequalled as a steam coal, and likewise excellently adapted for general purposes. It has a dull, leaden appearance, but when in the furnace it is almost entirely consumed, leaving neither ash nor clinker, and possesses, moreover, the great recommendation of being smokeless. Three depôts have been established in London—one at the Rosemary Branch Wharf on the Regent's Canal; one at the Midland Railway depôt, King's Cross; and the third at the Shipley Colliery depôt, Camden Town; and many of the largest manufacturing firms exclusively employ it. The present price in London is 17s. per ton.

Having given a *résumé* last week of the Derbyshire lead mines, we have nothing further to add this week, except that the prospects of the Brightside Mine are not so gloomy as we stated in our last. The mine has paid some good dividends. We learn from the manager, Mr. Bland, that the sales are improving.

The Share Market is improving, and the prospects of Mill Town and Mill Dam, in particular, are brighter than ever.

Peter and James Anders, brothers, were sadly burned by an explosion at Messrs. Bromilow and Co.'s Little Delf Mine of the Chain Colliery, near Blackbrooke, Parr. The accident was caused by William Owen firing a shot in a portion of the workings known to be foul, but he escaped.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

JULY 6.—The event of the past week has been the launch of the Connore Mining Company, to which you alluded in your last Journal. As you propose noticing the establishment of this undertaking still further, it is probably better I should leave the matter in your own hands, and, no doubt, you will treat the subject as it certainly deserves. This company possesses a feature which but few other companies can boast of, or their establishment—the existence of a dividend-paying mine, with the appliances, &c., ready at hand, and nothing wanted but the spirited prosecution of the works to realise immediate profits. This undertaking, therefore, is presented, not as a speculation in the ordinary acceptance, but as one capable of returning sure and immediate remunerative profits. It is to be hoped the project will meet with every encouragement, and that the shares will be soon subscribed for.

The first general meeting of the Carylford Mining Company was held on Monday, and I hope the first meeting of the Connore Company may be fully as favourable in every respect. The directors' report and that of the mining engineer, Mr. Silas Evans, were both highly satisfactory, and prove that no exertions were spared, either on the part of the directors or the engineer, to satisfy the shareholders. The Chairman, when addressing the meeting, stated "that they had reason to be highly gratified with the progress they had made up to the present period; with regard to the machinery alluded to in the report, the directors had succeeded in becoming the purchasers of one splendid engine, on decidedly cheap terms. Another engine, in perfect working order, had been obtained, an acknowledged bargain. One engine had been already shipped, and both would arrive at Arklow and be set up for work within a brief space of time." Mr. Evans's report is very full and explicit. He concludes by stating—"Our operations for the coming half-year will be carrying out the works I have before mentioned, which are—the proving of the great gossan in depth; the sulphur lode, when it outcrops at surface; the sulphur lode at the quarry; the lead lode; and a systematic course of operations in costaining for the lodes generally throughout the range of the copper and sulphur portion of the property." He also gives reasonable hope that ores will be raised in quantity before the next half-yearly meeting, and is of opinion that the mines will become very productive and profitable when the increasing trials have been made and depth attained.

The meeting of the Mining Company of Ireland will be held to-morrow, when the directors intend recommending a dividend of 7½ per cent. per annum. The accounts show a net profit on the past half-year of 6466l. being 42½ more than the previous half-year, and 784l. less than the corresponding period in 1858, as shown by the comparative statement, which, for the convenience of your readers, I give below. It will be seen that during the present half-year there has been an almost total absence of profit on the collieries, owing to very severe local competition. This was alluded to by the Chairman at the last half-yearly meeting, and was fully expected. This source of revenue produced nearly 39000l. more in the corresponding half-year in 1858 than in the last one, notwithstanding there is a difference of only 784l. in the balance of net profit between the two periods, owing to the losses being so much less during the past season; this, to say the least of it, shows good, prudent, and careful management. Had the results at the collieries been otherwise, the past would appear the best half-year for some time. In my next I will give you a report of the meeting.

COMPARISON OF PROFITS.

	May, 1859.	Dec., 1858.	May, 1858.
Knockmahon	£3705	£1816	£3912
Luganure	3512	4196	3366
Silvermining Collieries	127	1589	3121
Ballycorne Works (net)	1011	1023	474
Lisnacore Colliery	195	176	184

Total

	May, 1859.	Dec., 1858.	May, 1858.
Ballydeob	£ 714	£ 765	£1039
Cairne Lead	8	16	14
Ballycorne Mine	602	1484	2378
Stradally	145	134	—
Interest	692	330	287

Total

	May, 1859.	Dec., 1858.	May, 1858.
Balance (net profits)	6466	6044	7299

The first sod of the Cork and Kinsale line of railway was turned on Monday, by Lieut.-Col. Beamish. This will be an important little line, and will be the cheapest made in Ireland; it will cost less than 50000l. per mile, all expenses included. It will prove an important feeder to the Cork and Bandon Company, who will work it.

COLLIERIES IN SOUTH WALES.—There are at present in the market Loughor Collieries, near Swansea and Llanelly, in South Wales. These mineral properties, offered for sale at Garroway's on Tuesday, by Mr. Leitch, child, but not sold, comprise the well-known Alltween, Ty-Gwin, and Weig Collieries, containing a surface area of 657 acres, held on long leases, together with the existing pits, shafts, workings, and plant and machinery in excellent working order. These collieries immediately adjoin the South Wales Railway, and are at a very short distance from the shipping ports of Loughor, Swansea, and Llanelly. They are reputed as capable of affording a supply of 90,000 tons of coals per annum for a century, and the aggregate of the veins amount to ten millions of tons of coals. The property has been reported upon by our correspondent, Mr. Joshua Richardson, C.E., of Neath, whose ability and reputation are so deservedly appreciated. The Alltween Colliery is held under the Countess of Dunmore, for a term of 40 years, at a dead rent of 100l. per annum. It contains four veins of coal of excellent quality, bituminous, and nearly free from sulphur, for which there is a good demand, especially for the copper, iron, and other manufacturing in the locality, and for exportation. The Alltween includes the fire-clay and brick-clay, and contains a power to raise and dispose of building stone and sand. The veins of coal have been worked to a greater or less extent, and the quantity and quality of the coal satisfactorily proved. The Ty-Gwin Colliery adjoins the Alltween property, rendering the two properties one for mining purposes, and is intersected by the same veins. The Weig Colliery, to the east of Ty-Gwin, is about two miles from Swansea. Two veins have been worked at this colliery, one to a considerable extent. There are two other veins, which have not been proved, though there is no doubt of their existence. These collieries possess extraordinary facilities for the transit and disposal of the coal, by rail and shipment. There is an abundance of coal of good quality, a great demand, and an easy transit. The present plant is equal to the supply of 100 tons per day, which, with a comparatively small outlay, could

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—G. TOMKINS, Pontymer, near Newport: Improvements in coating metals, and in the apparatus connected therewith.—J. MEIKLE, Rutherford-street, Glasgow: Improvements in coating iron ships with asphalt, which improvements are also applicable to coating other surfaces.—J. APPERLEY W. CROSSLAND, Duddridge: Manufacture of wheels for carriages and engines.—J. MILLS, Heaton Norris: Manufacture of keys and bits, and in the machinery employed therein.—J. DRAKE, Ekeby: Steam-engines and boilers.—T. HOWARD, Rotherhithe: Condensing steam in engines where superheated steam is used.—W. J. SLACK, O. MURKELL, Bethnal-green-road, and W. HUDSON, Hackney-road: Generating steam.—C. WYE WILLIAMS, Liverpool: Steam-boilers.—J. BODER, W. CLARK, Southampton: Apparatus for superheating steam.—D. J. FLEETWOOD, Birmingham: Improvements in shaping metals.

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF 50s. HAS BEEN PAID.—MM. CHENOT, Clithy-la-Garenne, near Paris: Extracting eliminating extraneous substances for steel sponges; also, in sorting ores or separating metals from each other, and in combination with other substances; also, machinery for compressing metallic sponges and other substances; also, apparatus for the reduction of metallic oxides.

UTILISING WASTE HEAT FROM SLAGS.—In iron and other manufactures large quantities of heat are carried off and wasted in the slags tapped from the blast and other furnaces. Mr. HUGH LEE PATTERSON, of States Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has, therefore, patented an invention which consists in employing, by the aid of suitable apparatus, such waste heat in the heating of aeriform and other fluids. The arrangement of apparatus for these purposes may be varied, but it is preferred that the hot slags should be caused to move through suitable channels; whilst the air, or other fluid, is contained in contiguous channels, and by preference caused to move in an opposite direction to that in which the slags move.

MANUFACTURE OF GAS.—In order to generate gas for illuminating and heating purposes more economically than heretofore, Mr. Gerner, of Baywater, proposes to mount a vertical retort in a suitable furnace, and fit the retort with one or more pipes for conducting thereto the material to be converted into gas. When making illuminating gas he uses one pipe to supply the liquid hydro-carbon to be converted into rich carburetted hydrogen, and another to supply water which is intended to be converted into hydrogen. When he requires gas for heating purposes only he dispenses with the use of liquid hydro-carbon, and obtains the gas solely by the decomposition of water into its elements.

APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER.—Mr. Robert Nelson, of New York, proposes to obtain a vacuum by the ignition of heated hydrocarbon fluids, such as turpentine, kerosene, &c. The volatilised fluids are employed as steam, and the vacuum is then produced by the explosion of the said volatilised fluids.

SUBSTITUTE FOR STEAM.—Dr. A. H. ENSMAN, of Stettin proposes as a substitute for steam carbonic acid in a solid form, and anticipates that his discovery will enable the navigation of the atmosphere with balloons. It is nearly a quarter of a century since Thilorier succeeded in producing solid carbonic acid, and the process of making it has since been much simplified by Faraday and Natterer. Faraday has stated that carbonic acid is a singular substance, on account of the high pressure which emanates from it in passing from the solid state; there is nothing equal to it in this respect, and it reverses entirely the natural order of other substances. The reason of Dr. Ensmann concluding that it is possible to employ the substance for the purpose named is that its vapour has an enormous pressure, which increases with its temperature. At zero, it is equal to 28 atmospheres; at 15°, to 29 atmospheres; and at 32°, to 38 atmospheres. The only difficulty was the production of the solid acid in sufficient quantities; but Natterer has now succeeded in obtaining several pounds at once, and his apparatus, which will stand a pressure of 2000 atmospheres, is now sold in Vienna for 10l. Although we are told the cost of the apparatus, we are not told the cost per pound of the acid, nor its economy as compared with steam; but unless the cost of manufacture be marvellously small, the doctor's suggestion appears scarcely practicable. He proposes the application of the principle of reaction, or the imparting of a rocket-like motion to the engine. A vessel of sufficient strength is to be filled with the solid acid, and provided with a stop-cock and valve; by opening which the acid will be allowed to change into gas, and its great pressure in escaping will move the carriage to which the vessel is attached in an opposite direction with a velocity and force equal to the pressure and the area of the rocket vessel. He considers that an engine of this kind might, if attached to the car of a balloon, be made to impel it in any required direction. He does not expect any great results from aerial navigation, but thinks its principal advantage would be its application to railroads.

ALUMINUM FOR GUNS.—A pistol barrel has recently been exhibited in Paris, manufactured of an alloy composed of tin, iron, and aluminium. The alloy is six times stronger than bronze, and can be forged at a red heat, and hammered like steel; its greatest recommendation, however, is that it will never rust.

CONTRACT FOR COPPER.—The Admiralty require tenders for supplying—50 tons of copper, in 112 lb. ingots; 50 tons, in 140 lb. ingots; 5 tons, in 7 to 8 lb. ingots, refined, without lead; and 95 tons rough cake.

THE TIN STANDARD.—The standard for common tin is 1144; best ditto, 1211. The demand brisk, and prices firm.—West Briton.

MINING JOURNAL.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, the MINING JOURNAL COMPLETE for 1857 and 1858.—Apply to Mr. WILLIAM BARNES, Jun., Great Yarmouth.

BASSET GRAZE UNITED, KEA, CORNWALL.—FOR SALE, a first-class 36 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, direct action, and a quantity of pitwork and materials.—Tenders for the whole, or any part, to be addressed to Mr. R. SMITH, 6, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

WANTED.—An ARCHITECTURAL FIRM IN LONDON, with an extensive practice both in ecclesiastical and domestic architecture, have a VACANCY for an ARTICLED PUPIL. One with a taste for drawing preferred. A premium required.—Address, stating age, &c., to "A. B.," 26, King William-street, Charing-cross.

THE ADVERTISER, of middle age, a competent and expeditious correspondent, is DESIROUS OF PROCURING a SITUATION as CLERK or TIME KEEPER, in an establishment requiring the services of an individual in whom the strictest confidence can be placed. Salary moderate, and references highly respectable.—Address, "J. B.," 22, Freefield-road, Baptist Mills, Bristol.

TO MINE OWNERS, CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, AND OTHERS.—WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT as CHEMIST or ASSAYER. Satisfactory testimonials.—Apply "T. N.," Post-office, Wells, Somerset.

TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.—A GENTLEMAN engaged as CASHIER and OFFICE MANAGER of an IRONWORKS and COLLIERY, is OPEN to a RE-ENGAGEMENT in a similar capacity, or as cashier or book-keeper. Is a first-class accountant, and can furnish the highest testimonials from his present employer, and references as to efficiency and integrity.—Address, "J. D. P. W.," Post-office, Wrexham, North Wales.

TO COLLIERY MANAGERS.—WANTED, by a young man, a SITUATION under a manager who has a large practice. No objection to take the management of a colliery. References can be given.—Address, "A. B.," care of Mr. Charles Tressess, High-street, Coventry.

TO COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.—The ADVERTISER will be OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT as VIEWER or MANAGER of a COLLIERY. He has the experience acquired in 20 years' constant practice in the North of England to offer. Satisfactory testimonials, and the highest references.—Address, "A. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

THE PROPRIETOR of a MINERAL PROPERTY, yielding the highest class steam coal, OFFERS to CAPITALISTS a PARTNERSHIP, wherein not more than £4000 will place the colliery in a highly profitable working condition.—Address, "A. B.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, ERECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable references as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO THE PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.—The ADVERTISER has had MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the FORMATION and WORKING of MINING and OTHER COMPANIES. He is DESIROUS of an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, "A. B. C.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street.

COAL FIELD TO BE LET.—TO BE LET, a COAL FIELD of about 150 acres, situated near to Tanworth, in which are several seams of good coal, which have been proved by an adjoining colliery.—For particulars, apply to "A. Y. Z.," Post-office, Tanworth.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM. STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE, &c.] REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS. NEAR STOKES-UPON-TRENT, DERBYSHIRE. JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER. Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS AT CHAMBERS. IN THE MATTER OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the CAE CYNON MINING COMPANY.—BY DIRECTION OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, the Judge to whose Court this matter is attached, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said Judge will proceed, on Friday, the 29th day of July, 1859, at One o'clock in the afternoon, at his Chambers, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, London, to SETTLE the LIST of CONTRIBUTORIES of this company, and that after such list shall have been settled no party affected thereby will be allowed to dispute the same without leave of the High Court of Chancery first obtained. R. P. HARDING, 5, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manager. CHILTON and BURTON, 7, Chancery-lane, Solicitors. Dated this 7th day of July, 1859.

VALUABLE COPPER MINE, LLANDUDNO, NORTH WALES.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, that VALUABLE COPPER MINE, called the NEW MINE, which has been exceedingly productive for many years, having raised and sold many thousands of tons of good copper ore during the working of the present very limited company. The mine is held under lease, at a moderate royalty, over an extensive district of mineral ground. The mine can be worked at a very moderate expense, having a deep adit level to carry off the water to the level of the sea, with a tramway therein to bring away the gear and ore to the sea shore, where there are dressing floors, and every convenience to ship off the ore. It adjoins the valuable Old Mine, now in a profitable state of working by a joint-stock company.—For further information, apply to Mr. THOMAS JONES, mine agent, Llandudno, Corwen; or to Mr. FRITCHARD, Trecevan, Anglesea.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the majority part of the LLYWERNOG UNITED MINES (LIMITED), divided into 8000 shares, at £1 10s. per share. The mines worked by this company comprise the Llywernog, Bog, and Ponteford Silver-Lead Mines, in the parish of Llandudno-fawr, in the county of Cardigan, 11 miles from Aberystwyth, the tramway running through a part of the sett. These valuable mines are situated in a very rich lead-bearing district. By referring to the Geological Map of Wales, it will be seen that at Bilenlywernog there are more lodes delineated thereon as intersecting this sett (with one or two exceptions) than there are on any mine in the county. These mines cover an area of 700 acres of land. The Llywernog and Bog Old Mines are included in this grant, from which thousands of pounds worth of ore has been returned, and at present good ore bargains are being worked on tribute in them, as well as on other parts of this sett. Good discoveries have been made lately, from which dividends are early anticipated.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. HUGHES and JONES, Aberystwyth.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, in the SWANSEA VALLEY, GLAMORGANSHIRE, the ABERCRAVE IRONWORKS, ANTHRACITE COAL COLLIERY, and LIMESTONE QUARRIES, together with their respective plant, workmen's cottages, &c. This valuable property is held under moderate royalties.—Apply to Mr. THOMAS WALTERS, Swansea; or Mr. MORRIS DODD, 29, New Broad-street, City.

PARKEND, DEAN FOREST. HIGHLY IMPORTANT FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a PIECE of PASTURE LAND, containing 2 acres, or thereabouts, situate in the heart of the rapidly increasing manufacturing village of Parkend, in the township of West Dean, in the county of Gloucester. The above property is bounded on the east side by a brook, which divides it from the Parkend Iron and Tin-Plate Works, the property of Messrs. T. and W. Allaway, and upon the west by the Crown lands. From the requirements of the extensive collieries in the vicinity, and of the iron furnaces and tin-plate works, houses are very difficult to obtain in Parkend, and this difficulty will probably soon be increased by the opening of valuable and adjacent collieries. For these reasons the property offers a singularly desirable investment, either for building sites or for the erection of works, and one that is not likely to occur again. On the north-east side this property is bounded by another piece of land of the same extent, which may be had in connection with it, and which would render it available for the erection of blast furnaces and factories upon a large scale. Apply to Mrs. KEAR, Fountain Inn, Parkend, near Lydney.

IRON MINE INVESTMENT, WHITEHAVEN.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a SHARE or MOEITY of a most VALUABLE HEMATITE IRON MINE, producing ore of the richest character in large quantities, and capable of great expansion. In its present state the intrinsic value of the mine is very great, and one or two parties disposed to join may do so on advantageous terms. To save trouble, references will have to be exchanged in the first instance, and the amount of capital required will be from £5000 to £20,000, according to the proportionate share required by the incoming partner.—Address, Mr. LUCAS, care of Messrs. Austin and Fisher, 13, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

ON SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT (in good condition), a HIGH-PRESSURE EXPANSIVE AND CONDENSING STEAM-ENGINE, 45 in. cylinder, with cylinder-cases and double steam cover, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft. stroke in piston, and same in pump cast-iron beam, with parallel motion at each end, condense work outside, hand gear, and water plunger catenar, nozzles, with steam, equilibrium, exhausting, and governor valves. TWO CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, about 35 ft. long and 5 ft. diameter each, with hemispherical ends, steam-pipes, shut-off and safety-valves, fire-doors, sleepers, fire-bars, dampers, &c., feed plunger, feed pipes, waste and regulating, and shut-off valves, with woodwork, doors, windows, &c., in engine and boiler-houses. A well-constructed BALANCE-BOB (with 25 cwt. of iron), connecting-rods, caps, &c. An 8-arm CAST-IRON, 18 ft. 6 in. long, and 2 ft. diameter, cast-iron sockets, wrought-iron stays 10 ft. long each, cast-iron saddle at top, and cap, with rope-shed and plat at bottom; shears 55 ft. high, 14 in. square; two 4 ft. pulleys, and cast-iron pedestal. An 11 in. PLUNGER, very good, consisting of H-piece, clack piece, windrose, case and stuffing-box, plunger-pole 10 ft. long, and pole-rod $25\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long by 10 in. square, eight pieces of rod (red pine), with 16 pairs of hammered iron rod-plates, as under:—6 pairs 6 in. x 9 in. long x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick in the middle, and $\frac{3}{4}$ in. at ends; 1 pair 6 ft. 9 in. x 4 in. x $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ditto, and proportionate at ends; 4 pairs 12 ft. 1 in. x 6 in. x $\frac{3}{4}$ in. ditto; 1 pair 15 ft. 7 in. x 5 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ditto; 2 pairs 15 ft. 3 in. x 7 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ditto; 2 pairs 15 ft. 6 in. x 7 in. x $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ditto; with suitable rod-plates or bolts. 9 ft. 12 in. PUMPS; 15 ft. 12 in. ditto; 3 ft. 11 in. WORKING-BARRELS; 2 ft. 11 in. CLACK PIECES; 16 ft. 11 in. WINDBORE.—Apply to "A. B.," Post-office, Holywell.

ON SALE, TWO COILS BEST QUALITY FLAT WIRE ROPE, for coal pits, each 105 yards long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad. Will be sold cheap to close an account.—Apply to Mr. JOHN McFEE, 10, King-street, Liverpool.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE COLLIERY, in whole or part, with THREE HUNDRED to SIX HUNDRED ACRES of COAL, all necessary PLANT, capable of working 200 to 300 tons a day, and upon a rail to port, is OFFERED FOR SALE, upon unusually advantageous terms to a purchaser.—Address, "S. B.," 36, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA MINE, STOKES CLIMSLAND.—NOTICE TO MASONS.—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by Mr. Wm. Nottle up to the 14th July for BUILDING an ENGINE HOUSE, BOILER HOUSE, and STACK, for a 50 in. cylinder engine, at per perch, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the mine. The contractors will be bound to time for completion and otherwise to execute the work, to the entire satisfaction of the company's engineer, under penalty in each case. Great Wheal Martha Mine, July 1, 1859.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this association will be HELD, in conformity with the Deed of Settlement, at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday, the 26th day of July inst., at One o'clock precisely. WALTER SHARP, Directors of the GEO. WHITMORE Company. Gresham House, Old Broad-street, July 7, 1859.

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN CHARTERED MINES.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the Grand Duchy of Baden Chartered Mines will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, on Saturday, the 30th of July next, at One o'clock precisely. July 1, 1859. G. D. OGOWAN, Chairman.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors will be HELD at the office of the association, No. 5, Finsbury-circus, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July inst., at One o'clock precisely, when the election of two directors and one auditor will take place. Directors going out by rotation—Charles Morris, Esq., and John Weston, Esq. Auditor going out by rotation—John Hibbert, Esq. Charles Morris, Esq., and John Weston, Esq., who go out of office by rotation as directors, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. John Hibbert, Esq., who goes out of office as an auditor by rotation, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The transfer book will be closed on the evening of the 12th, and re-opened on the morning of the 28th inst. By order of a Court of Directors. No. 5, Finsbury-circus, London, July 2, 1859. W. WESTMACOTT, Sec.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 25th inst., at One o'clock P.M. precisely.

1.—To receive the report, accounts, and balance-sheet for the past year.
2.—To elect directors in lieu of those retiring.
3.—To elect auditors for the present year.
4.—To fix the remuneration of the auditors for the past year.

19, Birchin-lane, E.C., July 8, 1859. R. F. DAVIS, Chairman. E. WALFORD, Sec.

CANDONGA MINING ASSOCIATION.—It having been RESOLVED by the surviving DIRECTORS to DISTRIBUTE the BALANCE of ASSETS REMAINING IN HAND, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE will be PAYABLE to the registered shareholders who have paid the last call of £1 per share on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, on and after July 14, at 9, Moorgate-street, E.C., between the hours of Eleven to One o'clock.

THE NEW GRANADA COMPANY.—The DIRECTORS, being unwilling that such of the holders of scrip certificates in this company as have not already accepted the shares in the New Granada Company (Limited), to which, in accordance with the resolutions passed at the meetings of this company, held respectively on the 27th day of April and the 11th day of May last past, they were entitled, NOTICE that they have EXTENDED the TIME for ACCEPTING SHARES in the new company, in accordance with such resolutions, until TUESDAY, the 26th day of July instant. And the directors further give notice that all holders of scrip certificates in this company who shall not, on or before the said 26th day of July inst., accept shares in the new company in exchange for their scrip certificates, by bringing in such scrip and paying the sum of 2s. per share, will be considered and treated as having declined to accept the same, and the directors will at once proceed without further notice to dispose of, in such manner as they may think fit, all such shares in the new company as shall not be accepted before the said 26th day of July, it being the intention of the directors to complete the sale of the property of this company, without further delay. By order of the Board, GEORGE E. BREFFIT, Sec. 122, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, July 1, 1859.

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.—ADVICE AND INFORMATION FURNISHED, SPECIFICATIONS PREPARED, OPPOSITIONS CONDUCTED, INVENTIONS COMPLETED, SALES EFFECTED. Terms moderate. Circular gratis. FLETCHER and CO., MECHANICAL and CONSULTING ENGINEERS and DRAUGHTSMEN. The office for patents and designs, 42, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, W.C.

QUEEN OF TAMAR SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated by Act of Parliament (19 and 20 Vict., c. 47; and 20 and 21, c. 14). Capital £100,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each. Deposit, 10s. per share on allotment. The remaining sum to be paid by quarterly instalments, at the rate of 2s. per share, due on the same day of the quarterly period as when allotted, till the whole sum of 20s. be fully paid.

BANKERS—Messrs. Stuckey and Co., Bath.
SOLICITOR—Jas. Herbert Bartram, Esq., Northumberland-buildings, Queen-square, Bath.
SECRETARY—J. Richard McDonald, Esq., Hawthorn-house, Walcot-buildings, Bath.
OFFICES—HAWTHORN HOUSE, WALCOT BUILDINGS, BATH.

An influential board of directors is in course of formation, the qualification being that the directors shall hold 200 shares to render them eligible for that office.

This valuable property is situated at Tuckermash, in the parish of Beerferry, about six miles from Tavistock. On reference to the map lately published by Mr. C. Williams, land and mineral surveyor, it is there termed Great Tamar. It will be seen that this set is situated in a well-known rich metalliferous district, which can boast of some of the most profitably productive mines of the two counties, and subject to the payment of only one-sixteenth duty.

The lodes (especially the one in the shaft of the east and west lode) have already produced a great abundance of highly mineralised gossan, although as yet they have only been proved to the depth of about 4 fms. below the surface, affording strong evidence that they will realise rich deposits of ore at no much greater depth.

It is satisfactory that this mine is situated on the navigable River Tamar, and that the Tuckermash Quay is within the limits of the set, and only distant about a quarter mile from where the main operations will be carried on.

There will, therefore, be an unusually cheap transit of the ore, and the back carriage of materials for the various purposes of the mine will add but very little to the general expenditure.

The possession of this mine is enhanced by the fact that three distinct mining parties have applied for this set since the recent discoveries in several parts of this district, and therefore the projectors feel the greatest confidence in strongly recommending the undertaking to capitalists, as one more than likely to result in a very permanently lucrative investment.

It is only necessary to allude to the fact that numbers of men of great fortune owe their wealth to their investments in the mines of this great Tavistock district.

Lodes possessing such indications, in districts of acknowledged wealth, and having favourable analogy to profitable surrounding undertakings (the Queen of Tamar to wit) worked with economical expenditure, are sure to command success. We are led to these remarks in consequence of complaint, respecting losses incurred in mining pursuits, whilst the fact, upon investigation, transpires that they are from want of discretion at the very onset of the undertaking, and from a worse evil of being launched into existence for premiums upon sale of shares, instead of dividends from honest development. This is investing in schemes, instead of progressive and sound undertakings.

The present projectors, in consideration of the outlay in obtaining the lease, developing the several lodes, and of some outstanding claims upon the mine previous to the present undertaking, reserve 1500 shares, leaving £500 to be issued to the public for raising the required working capital, and it is confidently believed that £5000 will be ample to make the Queen of Tamar a very desirable dividend paying mine.

The prospectus bears the reports from the undermentioned mining agents:—Captain Anthony Pryor, of Hockworthy Bridge Copper Mine; Capt. Joseph Hodge, general mining agent; Capt. Arthur Down, of Great West Strid Mine; Capt. John Key, of Fortescue Mine, adjoining the Devon Great Consols Mine; Capt. Samuel Gregory, of Great Caradon and Sides Mine; Capt. Bartholomew Robins, the present agent of the mine. Prospectuses, reports, and sketch of the district may be had gratis by applying to the secretary.

RICHARD McDONALD, Secy.

THE GREAT NORTH TOLGUS MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

IN THE PARISH OF REDRUTH, CORNWALL.
Capital £4096, in 1024 shares of £4 each. £1 to be paid at the time of allotment.

BANKERS—Sir J. W. Lubbock and Co., London.
AGENT AT THE MINE—Captain Cornwall Henwood.
SECRETARY—Mr. James Hammond.

OFFICES—223 & 224, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This valuable mine, situated in the parish of Redruth, in the county of Cornwall, has lately been acquired at considerable expense, though far short of the sum already expended in sinking shafts, driving levels, and opening upon the lodes above and below the adit level.

The position of the set is all that can be desired, being situated in the richest mineral district in the world, and indications are such as to guarantee the shareholders a highly remunerative return upon the capital embarked. The area of the mine is upwards of 200 acres, and is traversed by four lodes and two cross courses; the junction of granite and slate is not far from the property, which is an important feature in the mineral districts of Cornwall, four-fifths of the rich mines in the county being in a similar position.

The great cross-course that passes through Wheel Buller, West Wheel Basset, Carn Brea, and other rich mines in this district, and which made such immense deposits of ore in those mines, intersect the whole of the lodes in the Great North Tolgus, and it is fully anticipated that by sinking the engine-shaft to the 70, to intersect the lodes at that depth, large deposits of rich ore will be met with, and place the Great North Tolgus second to none in the district.

The engine-shaft is 50 fms. deep from the surface, and in good repair; there is an engine-house on the spot, which will be available to the present proprietors; this will be a saving to the present company of about 500l.

Numerous communications have been received from some of the leading mine agents in Cornwall, setting forth the certainty of the indications held out of realising great riches in depth, and all concur in stating that the expenditure of £2000 will be quite sufficient to erect the necessary machinery, drain the mine, and successfully develop the various lodes. A perusal of the annexed report will best assert its intrinsic value.

The present proprietors being fully convinced of the unquestionable value of the property, and the certainty of success in the undertaking, have determined upon issuing 1024 shares, at 4s. each, to raise the sum of 4096l; but it being fully expected that £1024 will in the first instance be amply sufficient to develop the lodes in the set, they have determined not to call up the whole amount at once, but only the sum of £1024, as stated in the heading of this prospectus; and it is anticipated, before the expenditure even of that sum, that the return from the mine will meet the expenses and pay dividends to the shareholders bi-monthly.

The mine will be worked for dividends and not for market premiums. There are no free shares in the undertaking, and the operations at the mine will be prosecuted with all practical skill and dispatch, under the able superintendence of an experienced and scientific miner.

The peculiar advantages presented by this property are, that it is surrounded by rich mines, the West Wheel Seton lode traverses the entire length of the set, the railway passes near the property to the port of Portreath, which is not more than two miles distant, and it is fully expected, within twelve months from the present date, that the shares will be selling at a large premium; the shares in some of the mines in the same district having advanced to more than £400 premium in two months.

REPORTS.

Thurso, May 20, 1859.—In answer to your letter requesting my opinion of the mine you propose calling Great North Tolgus, I beg to say I thoroughly know the property as Wheel Elizabeth, and cannot conceive a spot to be more eligibly situated or more adapted by nature for mining purposes. Proper appliances be resorted to; the strata in which the lodes are embedded consist of the true Cornish killas, is highly mineralized throughout, and your lodes are the real champion lodes that have made the neighbouring mines some of the most prominent in the world. Not the least important feature is the fact of the junction of the slate and granite formations being in this set, and in this, as in every other instance, the lode may fairly be expected to be productive to a vast extent. The Great North Tolgus Mine is situated on the great strike of east and west lodes of the Camborne and Redruth district, where the canter lodes from the celebrated Buller, Basset, and Carn Brea Mines intersect, so that it is next to a moral certainty your mine will prove as successful as the Tolgus, Union, and others which hold the same relative position, and to which it adjoins. I was not aware that you had been so fortunate as to have secured this valuable set. I had been to examine it for another party, who were extremely sanguine, and I must say they had good reason to be so. I sincerely congratulate you on your good luck, and feel perfectly convinced a splendid endeavour will be crowned with a splendid success. You should have a good engine of not less than 40 to 50-hp. cylinder. The rail from Portreath passes close by, so that all your materials can be cheaply obtained, and your ore readily shipped. Considerable work has been done in sinking and driving, the whole of which will be available for future operations; the old engine-house may be rendered serviceable by a little repair, and I should say a capital of £3000 will be ample to place the Great North Tolgus into a dividend state. I speak with great pleasure and confidence in this matter, as I have known the property for many years, and feel persuaded you have only to make the effort and reap your reward.

G. HENWOOD.

Mr. Thomas Spargo, Gresham-house.

Camborne, Dec. 4, 1858.—The Great North Tolgus Mine is situated in the parish of Redruth, east of and on the lodes as the West Wheel Seton and West Wheel Seton Mines. It can add nothing to enhance the value of the district in which it is situated, much less detract from its merits, it being second to none in the world. This mine was worked some years since, and was then sunk to the 50 fm. level; a 30-in. cylinder engine was erected to drain the mine, with an 8-in. lift; with this they continued the works for some time, during which they returned a large quantity of rich copper ore, varying in price from £8 to £10 per ton; but it was soon found that the little engine was not of sufficient power to continue operations, and their only course was to erect a larger one, or abandon the mine. It being then held by parties who from peculiar circumstances declined to raise the necessary funds, and abandoned the property. There are five lodes in the set, the whole of which produce copper ore. The lode at the engine-shaft is 6 feet wide, composed of quartz, muncie, and copper ore; this itself will pay for working, and by sinking deeper the indications guarantee me in saying that you will meet with immense deposits of ore. The other lodes vary in size from 2 to 4 ft., and present similar indications. The mine is very extensive, and the stratum clay-slate; the junction is far distant, and I consider it a property that will soon rank with the best dividend mines in Cornwall. I am supported in this opinion by all the leading agents in the districts, whilst the miners who last worked there offered to invest a part of their savings in the company. I advise you to proceed vigorously; you have every advantage. The railway passes near the mine, by which materials of every description may be obtained. The engine-house being now standing no buildings will be required beyond sheds for the carpenter and smith. You have every advantage that can be desired for carrying out the adventure, and I am confident you will soon obtain the desired result.

To Mr. Thos. Spargo, 224 and 225, Gresham House, London.

East Trevelyan Mine, Perranarboth, St. Hilary, May 25, 1859.—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and am glad to hear you proved so fortunate as to procure the Great North Tolgus Mine set. I am perfectly acquainted with the property, as I was, in fact, the managing agent of the mine the last time it worked, and it was a source of great regret to me when from a refusal to supply the funds we were compelled to abandon the mine. I at that time held a large interest in the company, and shall be most happy to join you in developing such a valuable property. The geological position of this mine is all that can be desired, the stratum is a light clay-slate, junction of granite and slate is near the property, the set is traversed by the great champion lodes that have produced such immense quantities of ore on the east, and that are now such sources of wealth in the Seton and West Seton Mines. Two large elvan courses pass through the entire length of the property, and the great cross-courses that traverse all the rich mines in the Redruth and Illogan district go through the centre of the mine. You have six or seven lodes, the whole of which present such indications that will justify me in saying that long before you have expended £3000 the mine will be paying dividends to the shareholders bi-monthly.

PETER FLOYD.

Mr. Thomas Spargo, Gresham House.
Form of application for shares to be made in the usual manner at the offices of the company, where maps, plans, and sections of the mine may be seen, and every information procured.

WATERWORKS-CONTRACT No. 3.—TO WELL SINKERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE DISTRICT OF WALLASEY, in the county of Chester, do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they are PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS from parties willing to undertake the following named CONTRACT:—

CONTRACT No. 3.—For the SUPPLY OF MATERIALS, and for SINKING A PURE WATER WELL, in the parish of Wallasey.
The drawings and specifications may be examined, and forms of tenders and schedules of prices may be obtained on payment of 5s., on application to James T. Lea, resident engineer, at the offices of the local board, or at the office of Robert Rawlinson, civil engineer, No. 34, Parliament-street, Westminster, on and after Monday, the 4th of July next, between the hours of Ten A.M. and Three P.M.

The contractor will be required to enter into a bond, with two approved sureties, for the due performance of the contract, which contract and bond will be prepared at the expense of the contractor.
Sealed tenders to be delivered at the Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead (law clerk's office), on or before Four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 20th of July next, endorsed "Tender for Sinking Well, Contract No. 3."
No tender will be entertained unless made in the prescribed form, and the local board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order, T. K. HASSALL, Clerk to the said Board.
Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead, June 28, 1859.

WATERWORKS-CONTRACT No. 4.—TO ENGINEERS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND OTHERS.—THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE DISTRICT OF WALLASEY, in the county of Chester, do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they are PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS from parties willing to undertake the following named CONTRACT:—

CONTRACT No. 4.—For the SUPPLY and ERECTION of a STEAM ENGINE and BOILERS, of about 30 horse power, and PUMPS capable of lifting 30,000 gallons of water 200 ft. high per hour. And also for the SUPPLY and ERECTION of a CAST IRON WATER TANK, 45 ft. square and 13 ft. deep, with supply pipes and other apparatus.
The drawings may be examined, and duplicate copies of the specification, form of tender, and schedule of prices, may be obtained on payment of 5s., on application to James T. Lea, resident engineer, at the offices of the local board, or at the office of Robert Rawlinson, civil engineer, No. 34, Parliament-street, Westminster, on and after Monday, the 4th of July next, between the hours of Ten A.M. and Three P.M.

The contractor will be required to enter into a bond, with two approved sureties, for the due performance of the contract, which contract and bond will be prepared at the expense of the contractor.
Sealed tenders to be delivered at the Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead (law clerk's office), on or before Four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 20th of July next, endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 4 Waterworks."
No tender will be entertained unless made in the prescribed form, and the local board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. The board also reserve to themselves the right of dividing the contract, if they think proper to do so.

By order, T. K. HASSALL, Clerk to the said Board.
Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead, June 28, 1859.

WATERWORKS-CONTRACT No. 5.—TO BRASS FOUNDERS AND OTHERS.—THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE DISTRICT OF WALLASEY, in the county of Chester, do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they are PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS from parties willing to undertake the following named CONTRACT:—

CONTRACT No. 5.—For the SUPPLY of SLUICE VALVES, HYDRANTS, and other STREET FITTINGS.
Duplicate specifications, forms of tender, and schedules of prices may be obtained on payment of 10s., on application to James T. Lea, resident engineer, at the offices of the local board, or at the office of Robert Rawlinson, civil engineer, No. 34, Parliament-street, Westminster, on and after Monday, the 4th of July next, between the hours of Ten A.M. and Three P.M.

The contractor will be required to enter into a bond, with two approved sureties, for the due performance of the contract, which contract and bond will be prepared at the expense of the contractor.
Sealed tenders to be delivered at the Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead (law clerk's office), on or before Four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 20th of July next, endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 5 Waterworks."
No tender will be entertained unless made in the prescribed form, and the board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, T. K. HASSALL, Clerk to the said Board.
Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead, June 28, 1859.

WATERWORKS-CONTRACT No. 6.—TO PIPE LAYERS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—THE LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE DISTRICT OF WALLASEY, in the county of Chester, do HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that they are PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS from parties willing to undertake the following named CONTRACT:—

CONTRACT No. 6.—For EXCAVATING the GROUND and LAYING and JOINTING CAST IRON WATER PIPES, and for FIXING SLUICE VALVES, HYDRANTS, and other STREET FITTINGS.
The specification may be examined, and forms of tender and schedules of prices may be obtained on payment of 5s., on application to James T. Lea, resident engineer, at the offices of the local board, or at the office of Robert Rawlinson, civil engineer, No. 34, Parliament-street, Westminster, on and after Monday, the 4th of July next, between the hours of Ten A.M. and Three P.M.

The contractor will be required to enter into a bond, with two approved sureties, for the due performance of the contract, which contract and bond will be prepared at the expense of the contractor.
Sealed tenders to be delivered at the Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead (law clerk's office), on or before Four o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 20th of July next, endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 6 Waterworks."
No tender will be entertained unless made in the prescribed form, and the local board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, T. K. HASSALL, Clerk to the said Board.
Public Offices, Egremont, near Birkenhead, June 28, 1859.

MR. HARDCASTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Inn, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, the 12th day of July, 1859, at One o'clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the VALUABLE COLLIERIES, known as the FRAMWELLGATE MOOR, DRYBURY GRANGE COLLIERIES, in the county of Durham, comprising the EXTENSIVE ROYALTIES of FRAMWELLGATE MOOR, CATER HOUSE, and POTTER MOOR, with the PLANT, consisting of 143 coke ovens, colliery offices, granaries and shops, agents' and workmen's houses, fire-brick works, powerful pumping and other STEAM ENGINES and MACHINERY, much of which has been recently erected, together with the railway connecting the colliery with the Bishop's Auckland branch of the North-Eastern.

The collieries are in full work in the Hutton and Busty Bank seams, the coals being shipped at the Jarrow and Sunderland Docks; these from the Hutton seam are well known in the London and coasting markets as the Framwellgate W.E.
The coal from both seams is recognised in the London coal trade as a first-class coal, and high certificates have been furnished of its value.

The coke from the Busty Bank seam has a well-established character in the Staffordshire and inland markets for locomotive and furnace purposes.
It is seldom so valuable a colliery property, with such varied resources, is offered for investment. The rentals are moderate, and ample facilities are afforded for attaching neighbouring coal-fields, if deemed desirable, but the coal in the present royalties is sufficient to supply a large vend from both the Hutton and Busty Bank seams for many years to come.

Full particulars and conditions of sale are in preparation, and may be obtained on application to THOMAS POPE, Esq., St. Mary-at-Hill; Messrs. HILL and MATTHEWS, or Mr. CROSBY, solicitors, London; H. McCulloch, Esq., York; WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Esq., Wingham, Grange, Ferry Hill; Mr. WATSON, solicitor, Durham; the auctioneer, Sunderland; HENRY TENANT, Esq., Messrs. FENWICK and FALCONER, solicitors, Messrs. ALLISON and GILLESPIE, accountants, or JOHN T. HOYLE, solicitor, 30, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

TO IRONMASTERS, IRON MANUFACTURERS, IRON MERCHANTS, DEALERS, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.

At the BEDLINGTON IRONWORKS, in the COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

MR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE is instructed to prepare for SALE, BY AUCTION, at an early period, at the ironworks, Bedlington, in the county of Northumberland, piecemeal, in lots to suit purchasers, the EXTENSIVE ROLLING MILLS, FURNACES, STEAM ENGINES, SQUEEZERS, and OTHER APPLIANCES requisite for the production of merchant iron in all its varieties, together with the BLAST FURNACES, RAILWAYS, and other important appendages, the whole of the plant now advertised for sale being situated on the north shore of the River Tyne, in a position advantageously either for shipment or for railway transit.

The valuable working machinery and materials included in this sale amount to many thousands tons of malleable and cast iron. Particulars in catalogues and further advertisements.—Sunderland Sale Offices, June 15, 1859.

TWYN GWYN ESTATE, MYNYDDYSLWYN, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MESSRS. CORNELIUS EVANS AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Westgate Hotel, on Monday, the 18th day of July, 1859, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions, a VALUABLE COPYHOLD ESTATE, held at the Manor of Abercarn, in the county of Monmouth, called TWYN GWYN, situated about 1½ mile from the far-famed Crumlin Viaduct, and within half a mile of the Newbridge station on the Western Valleys Railway, in the following or other Lots as may be determined upon at the time of sale, viz.:—

Lot 1.—All those two pieces of PASTURE LAND, and a small piece of UNDERWOOD, containing 4 A. 3 R. 28 P. (more or less), now in the occupation of John Waters.

Lot 2.—Three pieces of MEADOW and PASTURE LAND, containing 10 A. 2 R. 8 P. (more or less), occupied by John Waters.

Lot 3.—Three pieces of ARABLE, MEADOW, PASTURE, and BRAKE LAND, containing 12 A. 0 R. 3 P. (more or less), in the occupation of Mr. William Elias.

Lot 4.—A piece of PASTURE LAND, in the occupation of Mr. William Elias, containing 3 R. 27 P. (more or less).

Lot 5.—All that FARM, called TWYN GWYN FARM, and the several pieces or parcels of ARABLE, MEADOW, PASTURE, and WOOD LAND held thereto, containing in the whole 92 A. 0 R. 1 P. (more or less), in the occupation of Mr. Jacob James.

The lands are situated in the mineral district of Monmouthshire, and contain valuable seams of coal and ironstone thereunder, but the sale will be made subject to the rights of the Lord of the Manor therein, and to the payment of the annual chief rent of 2s. 2d., and a fee of 2s. 2d. on admission (which will be apportioned between the several Lots), and to the tender of the usual heriot on the death of the customary tenant.

Lot 6.—All that MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE, brew-house, coach-house, stable, out buildings, blacksmith's shop, and a large and productive garden thereto belonging, called the GREY HOUND INN, situated on the side of the turnpike-road, at Pontllanfraith, and near the Tredegar Junction Station of the Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford Railway, in the tenure of Mr. Edmund Jones.

This Lot is held under lease from Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., and will be sold for the residue of a term of years, of which about 66 years are now unexpired, subject to the annual rent of £4 10s.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS MORGAN LEWELLYN, solicitor, Newport, Monmouthshire; Mr. JOHN EDMUNDS, Twyn Cart, near Abercarn; Mr. JACOB JAMES, or to Mr. WILLIAM ELIAS, the tenants, who will show the respective Lots.

FOR SALE, a 70 in. cylinder DIRECT ACTING PUMPING ENGINE, 10 H.P. stroke, with three boilers, about 36 tons.—For further particulars, apply to Capt. DALE, East Grinnin Mines, St. Austell, Cornwall; or of Mr. E. KING, 27, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.

TUNBRIDGE GUNPOWDER MILLS, KENT, ON THE RIVER MEDWAY.

MESSRS. HASLAM AND BUCKLAND are instructed by the executors of the late W. F. Burton, Esq., to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on Friday, July 22, the well-known TUNBRIDGE GUNPOWDER WORKS, situated on the River Medway, and about one mile from the town and railway station, with water carriage to the Thames, consisting of FOUR MILLS, with EIGHT PAIRS of STONES, and the necessary convenience and MACHINERY for PRESSING, CORNING, DUSTING, GLAZING, and DRYING. CHARCOAL KILN, PETRE REFINERY, PROVING GROUNDS, manager's house, 18 cottages, and a variety of offices, extending over 50 acres, and a LARGE MAGAZINE at Ertith, the whole freehold.—Particulars of W. W. BURTON, Esq., 14, Lincoln's Inn-fields; O. D. MORDAUNT, Esq., 1, Warwick-street, Regent-street; and of Messrs. HASLAM and BUCKLAND, No. 29, Cannon-street West, London, who will forward them on application.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

MR. R. EDWARDS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Castle Hotel, Carnarvon, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, 1859, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given, in the following Lots:—

Lot 1.—An EXCELLENT DWELLING HOUSE, called PENRHOS, and about 36 A. 0 R. 33 P. of land, with good stables, coach-houses, and other offices, situate in the parish of Llanbellig, in the county of Carnarvon.

This house is large and well built, and is well suited for a respectable and numerous family. It stands on a beautiful elevation, commanding sea and mountain views, close to the turnpike-road leading from Carnarvon to Beddgelert, and within a mile and a half of the town of Carnarvon, which has the best fish and meat markets in North Wales.

Lot 2.—A FARM, called TYDDYN BACH, containing 34 A. 0 R. 2 P., or thereabouts, situate in the parish of Llanwnda, in the county of Carnarvon.

This Lot is within about six miles of the town of Carnarvon. A very large body of iron ore has been discovered upon this Lot, which can be raised at a very trifling expense. It is within a very short distance of the post road from Beddgelert to Carnarvon, whence the ore may be shipped, or sent by rail. There are also strong indications of slates upon this Lot, and a good slate quarry is now being worked upon the adjoining farm.

Lot 3.—A FARM, called TAN Y GARREG, containing 14 A. 0 R. 19 P., or thereabouts, situate in the parish of Bettws Garmon, in the county of Carnarvon.

This Lot is within about six and a half miles of the town of Carnarvon, and adjoining the turnpike-road from Carnarvon to Beddgelert. It has every indication of abounding in minerals. Some excellent copper ore has been raised, almost upon the surface, within a few yards of the turnpike-road, and numerous applications have been made for permission to open extensive works upon the land.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. E. R. WILLIAMS, solicitor, Bangor; or to Mr. R. D. WILLIAMS, solicitor, Carnarvon.

RAILWAY FOUNDRY, HUNSLT, NEAR LEEDS.

TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, pursuant to the ORDER of the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY made in certain Causes, ROBERTS V. POLLARD, POLLARD V. WILSON, TURNER V. WILSON, with the approbation of the Judge to whose Court the said Causes are attached.

MESSRS. HARDWICKS AND BEST (the persons appointed by the said Judge for that purpose) WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July, 1859, and not on the 13th July, as previously advertised, at the house of Mr. J. B. Fleischmann, the Scarborough Hotel, Bishopgate-street, Leeds, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, a very EXTENSIVE and highly VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situate in Hunslat, in the parish of Leeds, in the county of York. In the first instance, as an entire estate, consisting of the following:—

At the premises situated in Hunslat, near Leeds, in the county of York, and known by the name of the RAILWAY FOUNDRY, comprising iron and brass foundries, forges, erecting shops, smiths' shops, tender or frame shop, joiners' shop, shop, punching and boiler shops, engine-houses, sheds, yards, cottages, and building land, and containing altogether, including moieties of Pearson-street, Russell-street, Gama-street, Gama-street, Hannah-street, Yarmouth-street, and Queen-street, so far as the same streets are co-extensive therewith, 35,289 square yards, or thereabouts, immediately adjoining the Midland Railway, all parts of the premises being connected with such railway by a branch railway running through the property.

The fixed machinery and plant, which will be sold with the above, consists of the particulars hereinafter mentioned as to be disposed of with the different lots, in the event of the estate not being sold in one lot.

In the event of the estate not being so disposed of, it will be offered in the following or such other lots as shall be arranged to suit purchasers at the time of sale (but in either case subject to such conditions as shall be then produced):—

Lot 1.—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS, called the FOUNDRY, adjoining Pearson-street, comprising 1908 square yards, or thereabouts, inclusive of moieties of Pearson-street, Russell-street, and Gama-street, co-extensive with the frontages thereto, abutting on Pearson-street south, Russell-street west, Gama-street east, and on the ironworks of Messrs. Kilson, Laird, and Co., north.

The buildings on this land consist of a foundry 58 ft. in length by 55 ft. in width, containing a sand-pit, 12 ft. deep and 10 ft. in diameter; one ten-ton crane, and two cranes, each five tons, with chains complete; three cupolas; small high-pressure steam-engine, four horse-power, with boiler, 14 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter; 3-ft. blowing fan; core stoves, loam shed, sand shed, model rooms over the same; a small foundry, 31 ft. 10 in. in length by 16 ft. in width, and travelling crane in same; setting out, together with an enclosed yard.

This lot forms a complete foundry in itself, and all comprised in the foregoing description will be sold in the lot.

Lot 2.—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS thereon; adjoining on the north-east side to an intended new street, 30 ft. wide, called, or to be called, Jane-street; containing, including the moiety of such intended street, 6970 square yards, more or less, abutting upon the said street in part, and upon buildings now or late belonging to Messrs. Atha, and the ends of Russell-street and Brougham-street on or towards the north-east, upon a branch line of the Midland Railway from the Midland Railway south-east, upon Lot No. 4 south-west, and upon property belonging to Manning, Wardale, and Co., north-west.

The buildings on this lot comprise smiths' shop, boiler shop, offices, model rooms, store room and shed, to which is attached a spacious yard. On this lot is one of Garforth's patent rivetting machines, with hoist, travelling crane, double-powered crab and wrought-iron chain, double-flued Cornish boiler, 25 ft. long by 7 ft. in diameter, with two flues, 2 ft. 9 in. in diameter; two steam-hammers, one 15 cwt. and the other 5 cwt. All which the purchaser of this lot is to have the option of taking at a valuation. The purchaser of this lot shall also be entitled to the user of the branch railway, which connects the works with the Midland Railway, subject to special terms and conditions as to such user, and the maintenance of the said branch railway and works connected therewith, jointly with lots 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Lot 3.—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Queen-street, Hannah-street, and Yarmouth-street, comprising 2260 square yards, including moieties of such streets co-extensive therewith, and abutting upon Hannah-street north-east, upon Queen-street south-east, upon Lot 5 south-west, and upon the said branch railway north-west.

The buildings upon this lot consist of a shop for erecting locomotive engines, containing columns and beams to support travelling cranes of great power, fourteen engine pits, and a 57½ horse steam-engine on this lot, a building called "Beche's Turning Shop," an engine-house, containing a 25-horse high-pressure horizontal steam-engine, boiler shed and two boilers, each 15 ft. in length by 6 ft. 10 in. in diameter, with flues 2 ft. 8 in. in diameter, and boiler shop. The purchaser of this lot shall have the privilege of purchasing at a valuation the engine, boilers, shafting, and cranes in the erecting shop, or any of them, and shall also have privileges in respect of the branch railway, similar to those proposed to be given to the purchasers of lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Lot 4.—A PLOT of LAND and BUILDINGS adjoining Jack-lane, and comprising an area of 5775 square yards, more or less, abutting upon Jack-lane south-west, upon property of Messrs. Manning, Wardale, and Co., north-west, upon Lot 2 north-east, and upon the said branch railway south-east.

The buildings upon this lot are smiths' shops, forges, foundry, &c. There is also on this lot a 30-h

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DR. LA'MERT, Registered L.S.A., Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, M.D. of the University of Erlangen, &c., continues to be CONSULTED on the various Disorders of the Nervous and Generative System DAILY, from Eleven to Two, and from Six till Eight, at his residence, No. 37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON. Dr. LA'MERT has just published, price Sixpence, with numerous Engravings and Cases, a New Edition of his Work, entitled

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Non-Paid.	Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1859		
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Philack* [S.E.]	2 11 10	6 1/2	6 1/2	Apr. 1859	
10000	Bamfylde (copper), Devon	0 12 6	4		May 1859	
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 5 8	7 1/2		May 1859	
240	Boscawen (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	60		May 1859	
300	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	160		May 1859	
10000	Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	15 0 0	74	74 78	May 1859	
300	Celtic Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigan	15 0 0	15		May 1859	
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	25		May 1859	
350000	Ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24 1/2		May 1859	
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	37	35 37	May 1859	
867	Cwm Eridf (lead), Cardigan	7 10 0	10		May 1859	
128	Cwynswrith (lead), Cardigan	60 0 0	280		May 1859	
2000	Derwent Mines (sil. lead), Durham	500 0 0	150		May 1859	
4078	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 6 3	13		May 1859	
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock	1 0 0	450		May 1859	
358	Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	128 17 0	300	300	May 1859	
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth	29 10 0	170	160 165	May 1859	
300	East Darren (lead), Cardigan	32 0 0	100		May 1859	
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	175	150	May 1859	
5700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14 0	8		May 1859	
1430	Kyan Mining Co. (lead), Devon	5 0 0	13		May 1859	
2500	Rockdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)	25 0 0	42		May 1859	
458	Gambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	54 15 0	64	59 61	May 1859	
10000	Great South Tolgus (S.E.), Redruth	0 14 6	13 1/2	13 1/2	May 1859	
6024	Headstock (lead), near Liskeard	8 10 0	9	8 1/2	May 1859	
160	Levant (copper), tin, St. Just	2 10 0	125		May 1859	
400	Lisborne (lead), Cardigan	18 15 0	107 1/2		May 1859	
8000	Mendips Hills (lead), Somerset	3 15 0	1 1/2		May 1859	
1800	Miners Mining Co., Ltd. (lead), Wrexham	7 0 0	125		May 1859	
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (lead, coal)	7 0 0	13		May 1859	
400	Newtowns Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35		May 1859	
5000	North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	1 6 6	8 1/2		May 1859	
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.]	nil.	6 1/2	7 1/2	May 1859	
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	14	11 12	May 1859	
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne	100 0 0	420		May 1859	
1772	Pollero (tin), St. Agnes	—	5		May 1859	
1060	Providence (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2	75	75 80	May 1859	
1524	Roseway and Bachelton (lead)	11 0 0	12		May 1859	
1024	Roseway and Herland United	7 10 0	13		May 1859	
15000	Ruadon Colliery Company, Limited	0 7 0	3 1/2		May 1859	
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	235	230 240	May 1859	
256	South Garra, Kenwyn	26 0 0	40		May 1859	
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	70		May 1859	
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 19 0	175	155 165	May 1859	
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	3 0 0	48	45 50	May 1859	
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	—	4 1/2	4 1/2	May 1859	
6000	Tolvalden (copper), Marazion	—	4 1/2	4 1/2	May 1859	
572	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	28	28 26	May 1859	
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40 0 0	100	95	May 1859	
512	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	23 7 8	41		May 1859	
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	21	21 22	May 1859	
512	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	10 0 0	115	112 115	May 1859	
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	7 1/2	7 1/2	May 1859	
400	West Wheal Seton (cop.), Camborne	38 10 0	370	345 355	May 1859	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	18		May 1859	
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 0 0	12 1/2	165 175	May 1859	
256	Wheal Baller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0	11 1/2		May 1859	
5150	Wheal Charlotte, Ferraunthorpe	1 0 8	2 1/2	2 1/2	May 1859	
500	Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap	—	300	185	May 1859	
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	75		May 1859	
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Ferraunthorpe	0 4 0	5	4 1/2	May 1859	
6000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	May 1859	
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Ury Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	11	9 1/2 10 1/2	May 1859	
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Ury Lel. [S.E.]	9 17 6	61	45 50	May 1859	
2500	Wh. Mary (tin), Ury Lel. [S.E.]	5 9 12	61	45 50	May 1859	
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Ury Lel. [S.E.]	8 0 0	41	40 41	May 1859	
800	Wheal Owies, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300		May 1859	
198	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107 0 0	160		May 1859	
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (sil. lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 10 0	31	30 1/2 31 1/2	May 1859	
5000	Whickworth (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0	43 1/2		May 1859	

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1624	Baleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	12		May 1859	
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derby	3 0 0	3 1/2		May 1859	
100	Brynmor Lead (lead), Flintshire	25 0 0	45		May 1859	
2000	Brynmor, Llandudno, Montgomeryshire	4 2 6	5	4 1/2 5	May 1859	
390	Buttins Consols (tin), Ferraunthorpe	2 6 1/2	15		May 1859	
6000	Buttins Consols (tin), Ferraunthorpe	5 0 0	1 1/2		May 1859	
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	May 1859	
2048	Carnarvon (tin), St. Just	4 15 0	5		May 1859	
2000	Carnacombe (copper), Lamerton	5 0 0	13		May 1859	
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	80		May 1859	
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwennap	36 17 0	14	10 11	May 1859	
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 10 0	24 1/2	1 1/2 1 3/4	May 1859	
2048	East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap	2 0 0	3	2 1/2 3	May 1859	
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	7 17 6	4		May 1859	
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	3 1/2		May 1859	
4448	General Mining Co. for Ire. (cop., lead)	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	May 1859	
2000	Goginan (silver-lead), Cardigan	12 10 0	11		May 1859	
1024	Gonnamena (copper), St. Cleer	14 5 0	7 1/2	5 6	May 1859	
26666	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	9 7 6	7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	May 1859	
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	110		May 1859	
6000	Hingston Down Cons. (cop.), Calstock	4 0 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	May 1859	
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11 0 0	8 1/2		May 1859	
200	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1000		May 1859	
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	9 11 0	2 1/2		May 1859	
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	May 1859	
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3 5 0	2 1/2		May 1859	
5000	Nanteco & Penrhyn, Ltd. (2 1/2% sha.)	2 7 0	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 3/4	May 1859	
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	40 18 0	5 1/2		May 1859	
700	North Rosebar (copper), Camborne	14 0 0	18	16 17	May 1859	
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwennap	15 0 0	45	42 1/2 47 1/2	May 1859	
12000	Sordridge Con. (cop.), Whitcomb [S.E.]	0 8 0	8		May 1859	
128	South Crinids (copper), St. Austell	10 0 0	285		May 1859	
794	Spearcon (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	2 10 0	2		May 1859	
280	Spearcon (copper), St. Just	28 17 0	15		May 1859	
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	6 8 4	2 1/2		May 1859	
20000	St. Day United (tin & cop.), Redruth	2 5 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	May 1859	
9800	Tamar Con. (sil. lead), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	May 1859	
120	Trevelyan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	10 0 0	15		May 1859	
4096	Trevelyan (sil. lead), Menheniot, Cornwall	3 6 0	1 1/2	7 1/2 1 1/2	May 1859	
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95 0 0	11		May 1859	
20000	Vale of Towry (lead), Carnarvon [S.E.]	0 13 6	13 1/2	11 1/2 6 1/2	May 1859	
512	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	12 0 0	6 1/2	5 7	May 1859	
1024	West Penryn (tin), St. Erth	12 0 0	6 1/2		May 1859	
6140	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	2 15 0	8 1/2	4 1/2 5 1/2	May 1859	
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	6 5 0	2 1/2		May 1859	
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	20		May 1859	
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	38 0 0	10		May 1859	
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Ury Lelant	45 10 0	27 1/2	20 21 1/2	May 1859	
1024	Wheal Trevelyan (tin, cop.), Gwennap	12 2 6	2 1/2		May 1859	
4096	Wheal Wrey (lead), St. Ives	1 19 0	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	May 1859	

[*] Dividends paid every two months.

† Dividends paid every three months.

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Borra Borra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	129	129	May 1859	
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	41	40 42	May 1859	
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0	11	9 11	May 1859	
10000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10		May 1859	
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	May 1859	
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	2 5 0	28	24 26	May 1859	
10000	Gt. Barrick Land, Min. & Co. [S.E.]	12 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	May 1859	
10000	Linares (sil. lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	0 10 0	10	9 10 1 1/2	May 1859	
10000	Llanfyllin (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1 15 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	May 1859	
103815	Marquitta and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	May 1859	
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	May 1859	
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	9	8 9 10	May 1859	

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan & Quenangen Ltd. (cop.), Norway	16 10 0	3		May 1859	
10000	Pontzhaud (sil. lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4	3 4	May 1859	
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16 15 0	1 1/2	1 1/2	May 1859	
49174	Unit. Mexicana (sil. lead), Mexico [S.E.]	25 0 0	2 1/2	1 1/2 2	May 1859	

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Mines.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Nom. Pr.</i>	<i>Bs. done.</i>	<i>Last Call.</i>
20000	Acadian Charcoal Iron, Nova Scotia [L.]	8 10 0	6	—	Nov. 1858
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	3 1/2	3 1/2	Sept. 1858
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	0 15 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	April, 1859
10000	Brazilian Land and Mining [L.] [S.E.]	5 0 0	2 1/2	—	Fully paid.
40000	Central American (silver), [L.] [2000 £ pd., 4000 £]	3 0 0	6 1/2	—	Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper), [7000 £ paid]	0 6 0	—	—	Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 15 0	3 1/2	—	May, 1859
65040	Colome Mining Company (lead), Rhenish Prussia	1 4 0	—	—	Jan. 1859
10000	Copiapu Smelting [L.], Chile	10 0 0	13	—	June, 1858
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	Fully paid.
20000	Ellerslie and Bardsley, Jamaica	0 17 0	1 1/2	—	—
8000	Eng. and Canadian Mining Co., Ltd. [4000 £ pd., 4000 £]	2 0 0	—	—	Mar., 1858
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2	1 1/2 2 1/2	Fully paid
40000	Hope Silver Lead and Copper Mining Comp. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—	—	Fully paid
150000	Huachuca Copper Mining Company, Spain [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	No call.
75000	Kapunda Mining Company, Australia	1 0 0	1	—	Fully paid.
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	0 15 0	3 1/2	—	Nov. 1858
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiberg	0 15 0	3	—	—
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	Nov. 1858
50000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	3 1/2	3 1/2	Nov. 1858
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2 1/2	—	No call.
55000	Stanhall (copper), [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
25000	Victor Emanuel, Val d'Aoste, Piedmont [L.]	1 0 0	1 1/2	—	Fully paid.
20000	Wellington Copper Mining Company, West Canada, Limited	1 0 0	2 1/2	—	—
10000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	1 05 0	—	—	Aug. 1858
25000	Wheat Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.	—	—
75000	Wildberg (silver-lead, copper), Prussia	2 0 0	—	—	Fully paid.
100000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 0	10s.	9s. 10s.,	May, 1858